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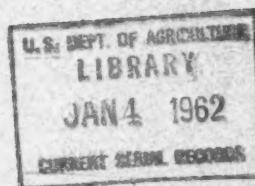
MONTHLY BULLETIN OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AND STATISTICS

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PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE 1960 WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

1-10

The promotion of agricultural censuses within the framework of the FAO Program
for the 1960 World Census of Agriculture, has been an important project in FAO's
activities during the last few years.

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Several countries participating in the project have carried out their
agricultural censuses in 1959 or during 1960. Because these censuses are, in general,
a large and complex operation the final publication of census results takes some time.
In view of this many countries prepare preliminary results. To ensure an early
dissemination of this advance information FAO will publish these in the form of an
Inset in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics. The first
Inset contains results for: Iraq, United Kingdom and the United States. Future
publications will be prepared in the same form.

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Results of Agricultural Census taken from October - December 1958

HOLDER, HOLDING AND TENURE

**Number and Area of Holdings and Cultivated Units
by Total Area of Holding or Cultivated Unit 1/**

Size Classification of Holding Item	Under 1 hectare	1 and under 5 ha.		5 and under 10 ha.		20 and 50 ha.		100 and under 200 ha.		200 and under 500 ha.		500 and under 1,000 ha.		1,000 and under 2,500 ha.		2,500 ha. and over	
		Under 1 assethars	5 and under 20 assethars	Under 4 assethars	4 and under 40 assethars	20 and under 80 assethars	40 and under 200 assethars	200 and under 400 assethars	400 and under 800 assethars	200 and under 2,000 assethars	400 and under 4,000 assethars	2,000 and under 20,000 assethars	4,000 and under 40,000 assethars	20,000 and under 100,000 assethars	40,000 and under 100,000 assethars	100,000 and over	
Number	253 254	73 110	70,906	30,945	30,882	29,675	9,012	3,862	2,582	1,293	835	352					
Percentage distribution	100.0	28.9	28.1	12.2	12.2	11.7	3.6	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1					
A re a (hectares)	8,039,195	25,582	163,549	210,701	430,449	895,246	590,192	494,466	806,115	896,037	1,241,673	2,295,185					
Percentage distribution	100.0	0.3	2.1	2.6	5.4	11.0	7.4	6.2	10.0	11.1	15.4	28.5					

(continued)

I R A C (continued)

Total Area in Holdings, by Tenure 2/

Tenure Form	:	Area (hectares)
Tapu land	:	3 120 588
Lazma land	:	2 647 081
Mulk land	:	64 503
Miri sirif land	:	1 171 204
Vaquf land	:	109 775
Other land	:	926 041

LAND UTILIZATION

Land Utilization Form	:	Area (hectares)
Arable land 3/	:	7 308 807
Land under permanent crops	:	187 494
Permanent meadows and pastures	:	71 206
Wood or forest land	:	4 574

CROPS - AREA ^{4/} AND PRODUCTION

Crops on Arable Land

Crop	Area ^{4/} (hectares)	Production (metric tons)
Wheat	1 919 232	825 196
Rice	211 132	249 236
Millet and Sorghum (total)	24 857	16 633
Millet	(9 201)	(5 690)
Sorghum	(15 656)	(10 943)
Maize	10 361	5 893
Barley	1 637 432	832 036
Dry beans (green gram)	11 281	5 569
Lentils	5 062	2 359
Dry peas	4 662	2 131
Dry cow peas	2 775	1 591
Vetch	2 530	1 168
Potatoes	151	...
Sugar beets	242	180
Cotton	51 769	30 850
Linseed	18 422	6 656
Sesame	15 795	7 763
Tobacco	23 860	12 289
Cabbage	231	...
Lettuce	529	...
Spinach	864	...
Watermelons	16 964	...
Other melons	11 035	...
Squash	2 285	...
Cucumbers	6 483	...
Eggplant	3 503	...
Okra	4 098	...
Tomatoes	12 925	...
Green pepper	379	...
Onions (green)	4 545	...
Carrots	630	...
Turnips	1 792	...
Beans (harvested green)	753	...
Broad beans (harvested green)	6 764	...
Cauliflower	118	...
All other vegetables	459	...
Other crops on arable land	598	...

Permanent Crops

Crop	Number of Trees of Productive Age	Production (metric tons)
Oranges	1 273 707	94 714 048 (no. of fruits)
Lemons	132 871	1 413
Other citrus fruit 5/	243 890	2 574
Apples	910 606	18 775
Pears	322 338	3 378
Apricots	373 320	4 842
Peaches	230 002	1 472
Plums	167 188	1 434
Dates	21 643 177	...
Figs	526 240	3 310
Pomegranate	2 519 299	27 858
Other fruit trees	398 876	27 858
Almonds	54 680	477
Walnuts	41 010	37 538 067 (no. of nuts)
Pistachio nuts	6 225	58
All other edible nut trees	20 762	491
Olives	23 392	193

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Item	Number		
	Male	Female	Total
Horses, Mules and Asses			
Horses	38 827	140 349	179 176
Mules	...	...	100 830
Asses	...	...	526 402
Cattle	162 327	693 256	855 583
Buffaloes	8 696	35 696	44 392
Sheep	...	...	5 598 292
Lambs under 1 year of age	...	...	(1 130 930)
Sheep 1 year of age and over	...	...	(4 467 362)
Goats	...	...	1 733 300
Goats under 1 year of age	...	...	(415 542)
Goats 1 year of age and over	...	...	(1 317 758)
Poultry			
Chickens and cocks	...	...	3 436 205
Turkeys	...	...	114 828
Bees			
Beehives	...	...	20 146

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Number of persons employed in agricultural work

Sex	Age :	14 years of age and under	Over 14 years of age	All ages
Male		165 752	805 792	971 544
Female		135 659	483 180	618 839
Total		301 411	1 258 972	1 550 383

AGRICULTURAL POWER AND MACHINERY

Use and Source of Power on Holdings

Source of power	:	Number of holdings reporting
Animal and mechanical power		14 501
Some animal power		169 241
Human power only		69 484

Selected Equipment Owned by Holders

Equipment	:	Number
Electric motors		53
Tractors		2 404
Combines (harvester-threshers)		337
Threshers		199

Irrigation Machinery Operated by Mechanical Power

Number of water pumps	:	4 900

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Area of land actually irrigated

Irrigation form	:	Area (hectares)
Total land actually irrigated		3 675 297
By gravity flow		(2 165 642)
By other means 6/		(1 509 655)

I R A Q (concluded)

1/ A cultivated unit is a piece of Miri Sirf, Waquf or unsettled land worked or organized as one unit.
2/ The different types of tenure are defined as follows:

Tapu land: land held by private persons in permanent tenure from the state, subject to certain restrictions, mainly with respect to the continuity of proper cultivation.

Lazeen land: land held by private persons in practically permanent usufruct and occupation, subject to certain restrictions mainly concerning the transfer of the title.

Mulk land: land held in absolute private ownership.

Miri Sirf land: pure or the facto and the jure government lands, administered by the Ministry of Finance.

Waquf land: land dedicated to pious or philanthropic purposes and administered in trust by (1) the Government Awqaf Administration for the benefit of religious institutions or (2) by private trustees (Mutawallis) who are appointed by religious courts.

Other land: land left for public benefits, as roads, gardens, village grazing areas, etc.

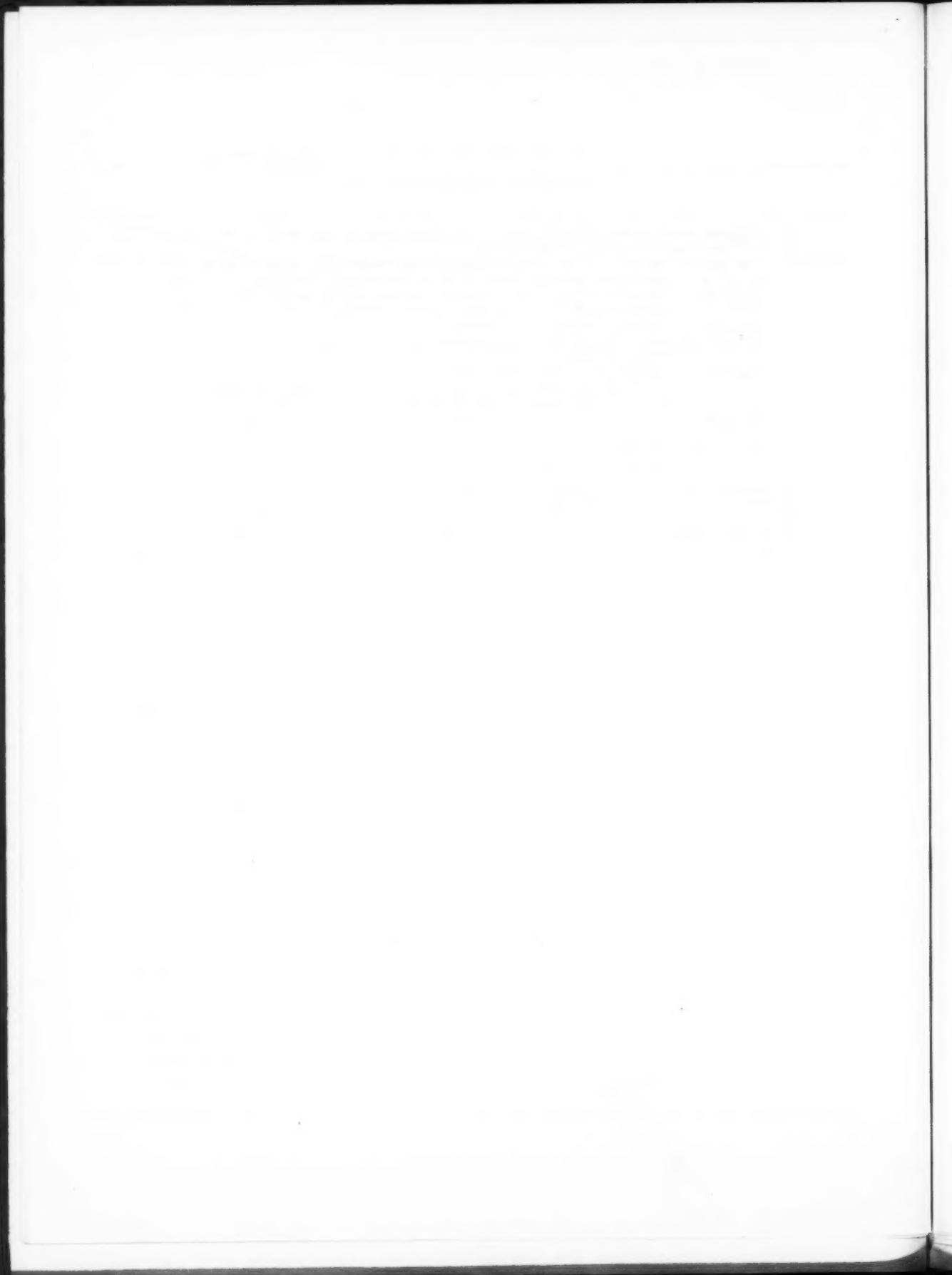
S o u r c e: FAO Centre on Land Problems in the Near East, Salahuddin, Iraq - October 1955 - Country Information Report CI-9.

3/ Including 3 318 987 hectares of temporarily fallow land.

4/ Refers to area planted during 1957/1958.

5/ Refers to sweet lemons.

6/ Includes 57 396 hectares irrigated by water wheels; 1 448 930 hectares irrigated by water pumps and 3 329 hectares by other means.



UNITED KINGDOM

Results of Agricultural Census taken in June 1968

LAND UTILIZATION 1/

Land Utilization Form		Area (hectares)
Cropland		7 302 000
Permanent meadows and pastures and rough grazing land 2/		12 589 000

CROPS - AREA 1/

Crop		Area (hectares)
<u>Crops on Arable Land</u>		
Wheat		851 000
Rye		8 000
Barley		1 363 000
Oats		799 000
Mixed grains 3/		83 000
Beans for stock feeding		33 000
Peas for stock feeding 4/		5 000
Potatoes		335 000
(turnips, swedes and fodder beets for stock feeding		183 000
Hangolds for feeding		54 000
Sugar beets		176 000
Hops 5/		8 000
Alfalfa (Lucerne) 5/		33 000
Clover, sainfoin and other temporary grasses		2 746 000
For moving		(1 308 000)
For grazing		(1 438 000)
Other fodder crops:		
Kale, Cabbage, savoys and Kohlrabi		160 000
Rape (or Cole)		45 000
Vetches or tares 5/		11 000
Vegetables 6/		166 000
Bare fallow land		78 000
<u>Permanent meadows and pastures</u>		5 183 000
For moving		(1 359 000)
For grazing		(3 824 000)
<u>Permanent crops</u>		
Fruit 6/		116 000
All other crops not included elsewhere		50 000

UNITED KINGDOM (continued)

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY ^{7/}

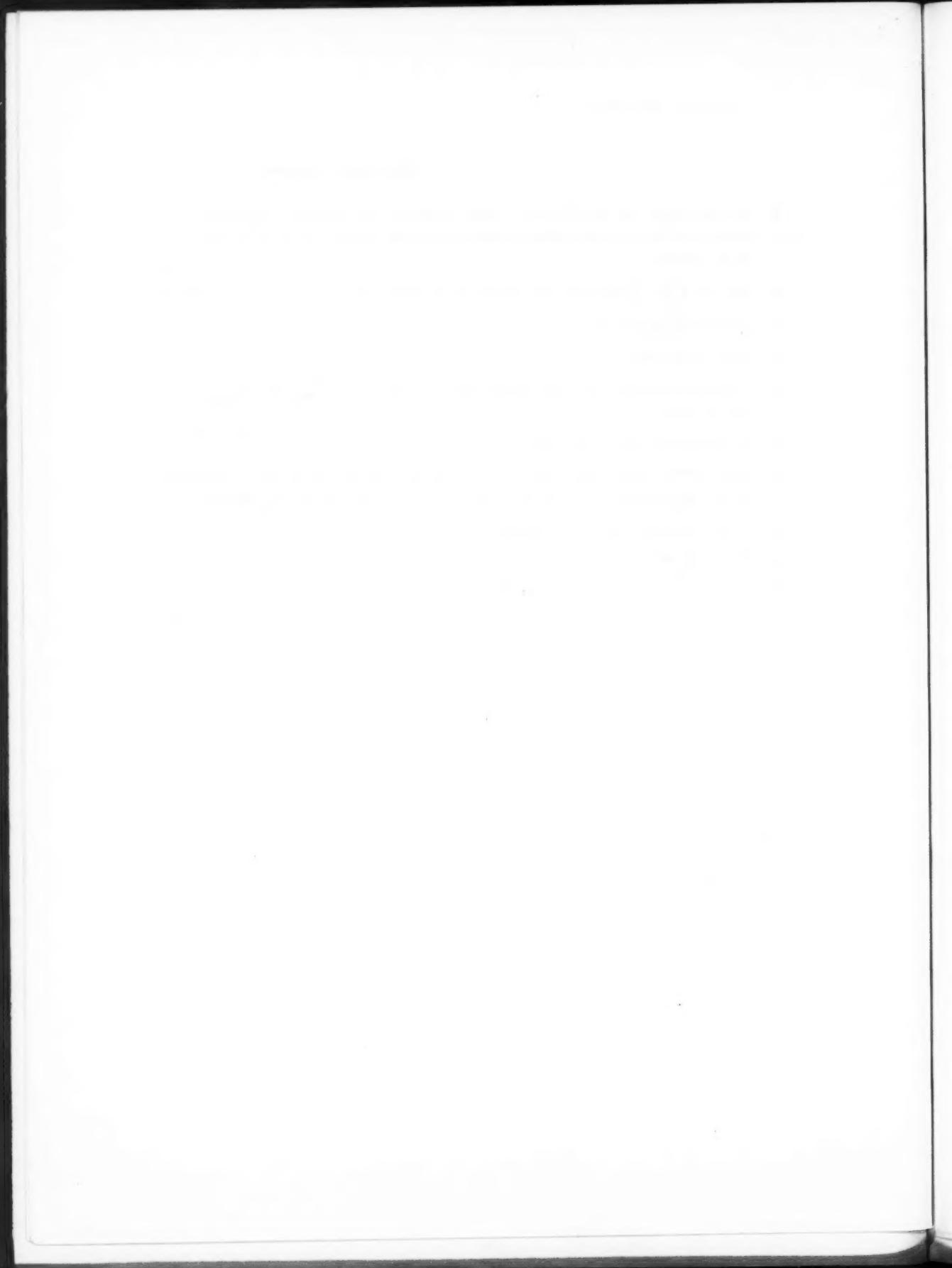
Item	Number
Horses used for agricultural purposes	66 300
Cattle	11 771 000
Heifers and cows	(4 013 000)
Kept for milk	(3 165 000)
Kept for other purposes	(848 000)
Heifers in calf (first calf)	(823 000)
Bulls (including bull calves) used for service or being reared for service	(111 000)
Other cattle:	
Under 2 years of age	(5 511 000)
2 years of age and over	(1 313 000)
Sheep	27 871 000
Sheep and lambs under 1 year of age	(12 517 000)
Sheep 1 year of age and over	(15 354 000)
Pigs	5 724 000
Sows and gilts for breeding	(725 000)
Other pigs	(4 999 000)
Poultry	
Chickens	98 360 000
Chickens under 6 months of age	(54 092 000)
Chickens 6 months of age and over	(44 268 000)
Ducks	1 295 000
Geese	388 000
Turkeys	2 961 000

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE ^{8/}

Item	Number		
	Male	Female	Total
Persons employed in agricultural work ^{8/}	573 900	119 600	693 500
Regular whole-time workers	(462 400)	(43 000)	(505 400)
Regular part-time workers ^{9/}	(46 400)	(33 400)	(79 800)
Seasonal or temporary workers ^{10/}	(65 100)	(43 200)	(108 300)

UNITED KINGDOM (concluded)

- 1/ Data refer to June, 1960, and are subject to slight revision for England and Wales. Figures refer to holdings exceeding one acre in extent in England and Wales and Scotland, and one acre or more in Northern Ireland.
- 2/ Rough grazing land includes common rough grazing, and for Scotland the total area of deer forest land.
- 3/ In Scotland includes mashlum for threshing.
- 4/ England and Wales total.
- 5/ In Scotland returned under the heading "Vetches, tares, rye, mashlum, beans, peas, etc., for green fodder or silage".
- 6/ Excludes crops, not grown primarily for sale.
- 7/ Figures refer to holdings exceeding one acre in extent in England and Wales and Scotland. In Northern Ireland livestock numbers have been collected from all holdings and also from landless stockholders.
- 8/ Excludes the occupier, his wife, and children still at the school.
- 9/ Great Britain only.
- 10/ Regular part-time workers in Northern Ireland are included under "seasonal or temporary workers".



Results of Agricultural Census taken in October 1959

2/

HOLDER, HOLDING AND TENURE

Number of Holdings by Total Area of Holding

Size Classification	All sizes of	Under 4.0 hectares	4.0 and under 20.0 ha.	20.0 and under 28.1 ha.	28.1 and under 40.3 ha.	40.3 and under 56.5 ha.	56.5 and under 72.6 ha.	72.6 and under 88.6 ha.	88.6 and under 105.0 ha.	105.0 and under 202.1 ha.	202.1 and under 202.1 ha.	202.1 and over 404.5 ha. and over
Item	Holdings	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Number	3 703 642	240 593	811 117	258 026	399 625	394 380	377 839	225 513	188 851	471 382	199 957	136 259
Percentage distribution	100.0	6.5	22.0	7.0	10.8	10.6	10.2	6.0	5.1	12.7	5.4	3.7

(continued)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)

Number of Holdings
by
Mode of Operation

Mode of Operation	I	Number
Operated by the holder		3 683 139
Operated through a hired manager		20 503

Number of Holdings, by Tenure

Tenure Form	I	Number
Holdings operated under one tenure form		
Holdings owned by the holder or in owner-like possession		2 116 026
Holdings rented from others		757 513
Holdings operated under more than one tenure form	3/	809 600
Holdings operated by managers		20 503

LAND UTILIZATION

Utilization Form	I	Area (hectares)
Total Area of Land		453 277 507
Cropland 4/		181 550 224
Permanent meadows and pastures 4/		187 617 568
Wood or forest land		66 201 750
Grazed		(37 363 974)
Not grazed		(28 837 776)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)

CROPS - AREA ^{5/} AND PRODUCTION ^{6/}

Crops on Arable Land

Crop	Number of Holdings reporting	Area ^{5/} (hectares)	Production ^{6/} (metric tons)
Wheat	...	19 952 932	28 756 605
Rye	67 462	564 358	557 906
Rice	10 439	654 142	2 469 238
Sorghum ^{7/}	223 263	5 809 904	11 472 460
Maize	1 089 411	28 352 146	93 948 683
Barley	290 160	5 734 628	8 018 907
Oats	1 026 847	10 755 742	14 538 248
Soybeans	499 143	8 934 684	14 037 704
Edible dry beans ^{8/}	34 624	573 457	897 859
Potatoes	684 514	487 777 ^{9/}	10 115 473
Sweet potatoes ^{10/}	309 540	90 911 ^{9/}	731 316
Sugar beets	23 650	367 708	15 221 173
Sweet sorghum for syrup	15 648	8 690	9 521
Cotton	509 404	5 961 523	3 170 070
Linseed	48 509	1 152 532	497 666
Tobacco	...	448 291	751 363
Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures cut for hay and for dehydrating	970 367	10 563 093	55 703 711 ^{11/}
Lespedeza cut for hay	247 968	1 249 864	3 413 775 ^{11/}
Soybeans cut for hay	52 956	134 697	416 260 ^{11/}
Clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses cut for hay	641 227	5 682 442	20 013 284 ^{11/}
Vetch or peas, alone or mixed with oats or other grains cut for hay	1 803	12 584	48 635 ^{11/}
Coastal Bermuda grass cut for hay	4 810	47 646	211 466 ^{11/}
Oats, wheat, barley, rye or other small grains cut for hay	210 857	1 437 589	3 314 813 ^{11/}
Other crops cut for hay ^{12/}	245 394	1 977 860	5 360 596
Sorghum cut for silage	58 236	529 773	10 087 843 ^{13/}
Maize cut for silage	422 970	2 763 303	51 764 000 ^{13/}
Grass silage made from grasses, alfalfa, clover or small grains	...	506 444	...
Sorghum hogged or grazed or cut for dry forage or hay	96 643	822 943	2 410 137
Soybeans hogged or grazed or cut for silage	30 647	166 282	...
Maize hogged or grazed, or cut for green or dry fodder	160 611	1 101 663	...
Cabbage	22 846	~ 44 852	...
Cucumbers and pickles	38 653	42 119	...
Tomatoes	67 017	180 171	...
Snap beans	38 091	97 725	...
Corn (sweet)	66 264	249 524	...
Vegetables grown primarily for home consumption	2 406 623	...	...
Soybeans plowed under for green manure	16 823	99 378	...

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)

Permanent Crops

Crop	Number of holdings reporting	Number of trees		Production (m.t.)
		productive age	non-productive age	
Apples	184 430	20 334 996	8 749 778	2 621 267
Pears	...	7 801 365	2 872 593	594 494
Cherries	...	8 119 273	2 617 502	182 040
Peaches	...	30 843 427	9 194 596	1 486 062
Plums and prunes	...	11 509 260	3 831 785	480 532
Strawberries	60 322	34 498 (hectares)		190 633
Grapes		246 104 127 (vines)	27 519 656 (vines)	2 746 051

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Item	Number of holdings reporting	Number
Horses and/or Mules	1 137 958	2 953 992
Cattle	2 671 704	92 231 364
Cows <u>14/</u>	2 447 380	(41 177 109)
Used for milk production	1 791 539	(16 501 461)
Used for other purposes	...	(24 675 648)
Heifers and heifer calves	2 128 220	(26 804 334)
Steers and bulls <u>15/</u>	1 857 662	(24 249 921)
Sheep	341 886	33 971 708
Lambs under one year of age	241 822	(11 836 314)
Sheep one year of age and over	320 374	(22 135 394)
Male	232 521	(1 174 889)
Female	313 988	(20 960 505)
Pigs	1 846 758	67 866 813
Poultry	...	...
Chickens 4 months old and over	2 169 772	352 108 226
Turkey hens kept for breeding	51 735	3 046 115

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Description	Number of holdings reporting	Number
Persons employed in agricultural work on the holding in the week preceding the census	---	5 424 147
Holders and unpaid members of their household	3 119 985	4 735 288
Persons working for pay on the holding <u>10/</u>	316 449	688 879

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Item	Number of holdings reporting	Number
Tractors	2 676 617	5 135 103
Wheel tractors	2 554 950	(4 487 449)
Tracklaying tractors	160 561	(197 619)
Garden tractors	424 113	(450 035)
Combines (harvester-threshers)	974 841	1 041 678
Corn pickers	767 000	792 307
Field forage harvesters	275 386	290 828
Crop drier (for grain, forage or other crops)	52 420	
Pick-up balers	689 444	679 843
Milking machines	666 590	
Electric milk cooler	428 041	
Motortrucks	2 170 096	2 825 502
Automobiles	2 952 474	3 629 137
Conveyors, elevators or blowers	921 642	

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Irrigation

Number of holdings reporting	305 171
Area of land actually irrigated (hectares)	13 381 652

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)

FERTILIZERS AND SOIL DRESSINGS

	Number of holdings reporting	Total area to which applied (hectares)	Total amount applied (Metric Tons)
Application of organic and inorganic fertilizers	2 375 547	53 471 610	17 847 397
Application of soil dressings:			
Lime or liming materials	455 996	4 161 995	17 438 965

WOOD AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Wood products cut on the holding

	Number of holdings reporting	Cubic meters
Firewood	486 341	20 917 160
Fence posts	137 310	32 046 258 (no. of fence posts)
Sawlogs and veneer logs	49 914	2 474 191

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (concluded)

- 1/ Information refers to the forty-eight States.
- 2/ Data are not readily comparable with those of previous censuses because of a change in the criteria for inclusion of holdings in the census.
- 3/ Refers to Part-owners.
- 4/ Permanent open pasture may have been reported under cropland or under permanent meadows and pastures depending on whether the holder considered it as cropland or not. Cultivated summer fallow, a component of the cropland category, is shown only for the 17 Western States.
- 5/ In most instances the area reported for individual crops represents the area harvested during 1959.
- 6/ In most instances data for production refer to the calendar year 1959.
- 7/ Includes also sorghum for seed.
- 8/ Including seed beans.
- 9/ Excluding the area under potatoes of holdings with less than 0.544 a.t. harvested; under sweet potatoes with less than 0.499 a.t. harvested.
- 10/ Including yams.
- 11/ Production of hay is given in dry-weight basis.
- 12/ Excluding 187 901 holdings reporting 4 232 668 hectares of wild hay cut with 7 819 732 metric tons of hay.
- 13/ Green weight.
- 14/ Including heifers that have calved.
- 15/ Including steer and bull calves.
- 16/ Employed regularly 150 or more days.

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FOOD MARKETING DEVELOPMENTS IN WESTERN EUROPE

by J.C. ABBOTT

During the past four or five years, food traders in many of the western European countries have become convinced of the advantages of certain new marketing methods and are now adopting them rapidly. Among these are the following:

- (a) self-service retailing;
- (b) offering a full range of foods in normal consumption in one shop;
- (c) presentation to consumers of food wrapped in conveniently sized units;
- (d) the use of canning and freezing in order to make available at all times perishable foods which would otherwise be limited in sales geographically or seasonally.

Associated with the adoption of the above methods are changes in marketing structure, both at the retail level and in the form and scale of the wholesale supply system as it adapts to new functions. They also have important implications for the marketing of food products from farms.

Self-service retailing

Self-service retailing is based on the principle that the customer selects and assembles goods for purchase from shelves where they are on open display. There they may be examined at length, the price being indicated clearly. Much time spent in ascertaining what the customer wants, finding and handing over produce, and discussing price, type and quality, is thus shifted to the customer. Customer waiting time is reduced considerably. The retailer can sell more with less staff, but he must do more price marking and display work in advance of sales; he also incurs increased risk of loss through theft.

The balance of advantage in self-service retailing is greatest where the time of both customer and retail shop employees is highly valued. Over 95 percent of retail food sales in the United States are operated by self-service. The first European countries to have several self-service shops were Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, where labor has been relatively more scarce and expensive. Ta-

Table 1. - Number of Self-Service Food Shops

Country	1948	1956	1959
Austria.....	—	40	448
Belgium.....	3	130	220
Denmark.....	—	375	645
France.....	—	603	1 663
Germany, Western.....	—	1 379	17 132
Ireland.....	1	3	31
Italy.....	—	2	250
Netherlands.....	1	512	1 785
Norway.....	2	1 104	1 500
Spain.....	—	—	141
Sweden.....	22	3 005	4 754
Switzerland.....	5	900	1 425
United Kingdom.....	130	3 000	6 350
<i>Total</i>	164	11 053	36 344

ble 1 indicates the growth in numbers of self-service food shops since 1948 for most western European countries.¹ It has been especially rapid since 1956, and in most countries the increase continues. A 1961 estimate puts the number for France at 2,000. In Sweden, with one self-service shopper 1,560 inhabitants, the development in terms of numbers may be approaching a maximum. The measure of growth with the most economic significance is the relation of self-service sales to total retail food sales; percentages for certain countries are shown in Table 2, but up-to-date information is difficult to obtain. It is likely, however, that as much as one quarter of total food sales are now effected by self-service in Western Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden,

Table 2. - Self-Service Food Sales as Percentages of Total, by Retail Value

Country	Year	Percentage
Belgium	1957	3
Germany, Western	1959	25
Netherlands	1959	25
Norway.....	1957	19
Spain.....	1959	1.2
Switzerland	1958	22
United Kingdom	1959	17

¹Tables 1 and 2, and much other factual material presented on self-service retailing, have been adapted from *The economic performance of self-service in Europe*, Organization for European Economic Co-operation/European Productivity Agency, Paris, 1960.

Switzerland and the United Kingdom. During the next five to ten years, it is expected that the share of self-service in these countries will be more than half of sales.

Sale of complete range of foods in one shop (supermarket)

A narrow specialization of retail outlets by type of food sold has been characteristic of food marketing in Europe. Thus, to buy bread, sugar, salt, eggs, meat, fish, fruit, vegetables and wine, a housewife might have to go to as many different shops. This splintering of retail functions might go even further, as for example, in Italy, with the establishment of separate shops for four different kinds of meat. In each, the shopper must wait for service, pay a bill, and have a separate package made up. The concentration of specialized stalls at a public retail market, or the grouping of services of retail food shops along a particular street represented a step toward meeting the convenience of the customer shopping for a full range of foods. The development of the supermarket goes a stage further, offering the whole range of foods on one set of premises and facilitating payment for them at one time on one bill.

Definitions of what is a supermarket vary somewhat between countries. In most cases, it is understood that a full range of foods, including fresh vegetables, meat, dairy products and fish, is carried and that all are bought on a single account, though sometimes fresh meat is handled separately on a concession basis. The shop should also be of a certain size — 400 square meters selling space in France; yearly turnover of \$750,000 in Western Germany; 200 square meters selling space in the United Kingdom; and in the United States, a yearly turnover of \$1 million (Supermarket Institute), or \$375,000 (*Progressive Grocer*). It is also usual for supermarkets to stock cleaning materials and other nonfood items in daily household use. On the basis of these definitions, there are now over 600 supermarkets in the United Kingdom (half of which opened in 1960), 40 in Italy and 33 in France. In 1960, Western Germany had 10 supermarkets, with several hundred planned, of which a number must now be in operation. Supermarkets are also increasing rapidly in other northern European countries.

Prepackaging

There is a marked trend in Europe toward enclosing food as far as possible in containers that simplify handling through wholesale and retail distribution and the final transaction with the consumer. There are extensive reports of new developments and enterprises in trade and technical publications. The extent of prepacking in Europe, however, varies widely according to the country, and within each

country according to the type of retail enterprise. Sweden has probably advanced furthest. While Cry-o-vac and many other packaging materials have come to Europe from America, the Tetra-pak, developed in Sweden, is now in wide use in America.

Prepackaging naturally attracts more attention where self-service is gaining a large share of the market. Since the retailer leaves sales persuasion to the product as displayed on the shelf, the role of the package in "self-selling presentation" is all-important. It must attract the consumer, convey information — a description, brand or suggestion that satisfies possible queries on quality, quantity, flavor — as well as protect the contents and make them convenient to handle.

Packaging of durable groceries, such as sugar, tea, pulses and rice, in consumer-sized units, has been common practice for some time. By 1956, prepacked foods amounted to one half or two thirds of total food purchases in Austria, Germany, Netherlands and Norway, and to one quarter in Italy. Although the prepackaging of fresh foods, especially fresh meat, fruit, vegetables and cheese, is more difficult, it has been made easier by the improved transparent plastic wraps now in use. However, these foods must be packaged only a short while before sale to the consumer if they are to retain quality and appearance. This can be done either in a special section of the retail shop, at a central distribution point in the case of chain grocers, or by the producer-supplier if distribution can be organized sufficiently rapidly. At the same time, there have been instances where enterprises moving hurriedly into this field have "burned their fingers," particularly where faulty grading or slow sales have necessitated expensive hand re-sorting and repackaging. With less easily divisible produce, such as some fruit and vegetables, ensuring that the package conforms to official weight regulations when sold to the consumer has also raised problems. Prepackaging of fruit and vegetables has advanced furthest in the United Kingdom.

The display of a wide range of canned meats, fruit, juices, vegetables and soups is a feature of self-service retailing. These have long been available in quantity by importation from the United States, Australia, South Africa and South America; an increasing volume is also being canned in Europe. Some indication of the increase in the consumption of canned food since prewar is shown in Table 3.

The development of frozen packaged food sales is of recent origin in Europe and it has grown rapidly. In Sweden, sales of frozen food have reached 16,000 tons or 2.7 kg per caput annually. By 1960, they were worth more than \$130 million in the United Kingdom. They still amount, however, to only 1.5 percent of consumer spending on food there, as

Table 3. -- Consumption of Canned Food per Caput: Europe, 1938 and 1955-56

Country	Year	Fruit	Vegetables	Milk	Fish	Meat	Fruit juices	Tomato juice	Soup	Baby food
<i>Kilograms per year</i>										
Belgium	1938	1.1	2.9	—	1.8	0.7	—	—	—	—
	1955	1.3	6.1	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	1938	0.2	1.4	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	0.5	2.5	—	1.1	—	—	—	0.2	—
France	1938	—	3.7	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	1.4	3.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	—	—	0.02
	1956	2.2	5.0	1.5	1.8	1.0	—	—	—	—
Germany, Western.....	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	1.1	3.4	4.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	—	—	—
	1956	1.9	3.8	4.8	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.02	—	—
Netherlands	1938	—	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	—	4.0	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.01
	1956	—	4.3	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.01
Sweden	1938	0.4	1.1	—	2.5	0.8	—	—	—	—
	1956	1.9	3.7	—	2.9	1.5	—	—	0.7	—
United Kingdom	1938	4.7	1.9	3.1	1.6	1.4	0.5	—	0.2	—
	1955	6.5	10.7	2.0	0.8	4.4	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.2
	1956	7.2	12.2	2.9	1.3	4.1	0.9	0.2	2.6	0.2
United States	1938	6.9	13.4	7.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	—	—	—
	1955	11.9	16.6	10.0	2.0	5.1	15.3	2.0	4.4	1.6

SOURCE: *Europe as a market for canned food*. Information exchange (Metal Box Co.), July 1957.
1935.

against 5.5 percent in the United States;² the main items are peas (34 percent, 1959) and fish. A further increase of 20 percent is expected for 1961, when 60,000 retailers will be equipped to sell frozen food. About one fifth of the food retailers in Western Germany had frozen food sales cabinets in 1960. Though access to deep freeze storage in the home is desirable, its limited availability in European households has not impeded frozen food sales. The proportion of families in the United Kingdom owning refrigerators increased from 7 to 23 percent during the period 1954-60, but only a few of these have deep-freeze compartments capable of storing such foods adequately.³

The development of an uninterrupted cold chain from processor to consumer still continues. It is recognized that a number of frozen foods, fish, fruit and vegetables, concentrated juices, meat and poultry, sweets and prepared dishes, should be taken on together where feasible, since the amortization of the investment is a much lighter burden when the equipment is used for a large number of products. Because of the considerable investment involved, this has proceeded further in the higher-income countries of northern Europe, whereas its practical usefulness is particularly marked in the countries of the south, where the summers are very hot. However, the refrigeration equipment industry in Europe is now moving out of the experimental stage; with larger-scale operations and increasing competition, purchase costs are tending downward. The advertis-

ing activity of refrigerator distributing firms in Italy is evidence of this change of climate; 300,000 domestic refrigerators were sold in Italy in 1958, when competitive sales campaigns were only just getting under way.⁴

A comparatively recent sales outlet for frozen foods is the catering trade. In the past, the prices of frozen foods have been thought too high for this market. However, they are now being accepted, as the labor and incidental costs of handling other foods is rising. Experiments are also being made with gravity food-vending machines capable of maintaining an over-all temperature of zero degree. It is expected that these machines will have considerable appeal to housewives who need food to entertain unexpected guests, for example, at a time when shops are closed.

There has been some concern as to whether the development of the quick-frozen food trade would cut into the share of the market gained by canned foods. The opinion of firms (in the United Kingdom) engaged both in canning and freezing is that the two lines will continue to expand for a number of years, but with a larger portion of increased sales directed toward the frozen food market; accelerated freeze drying will further complement this shift to foods held stable by specialized treatments.⁵

Further stages in the provision of "convenience foods" — the sale of complete frozen dinners, for example, and of complete dehydrated meals — are

²*Frozen foods*, London, May 1961, p. 320.

³*Food processing and packaging*, London, March 1961, p. 81.

⁴*The Italian market*, Contimart, Zurich, 1959, p. 21.

⁵*The Times*, London, 25 September 1959.

being undertaken in the United Kingdom, by Batchelor and Co. (Unilever), for example. Sliced bread and cheese, prepared sweets, jellies, custards, etc., and instant puddings are becoming increasingly important in retail food sales. There has been little success yet, however, with cake and pastry mixes, even though introduced on the British market as long ago as 1954. This is attributed to strong competition from bakers' products and to pure food regulations governing the use of preservatives.⁶

Concentration of wholesale purchasing and supply

In the United Kingdom, a country with a relatively small agricultural sector and dependence on imports for over half its food supplies, food wholesaling has long been highly concentrated, by European standards. The Cooperative Wholesale Society is one of the world's largest food buyers. It assembles and distributes to affiliated retail co-operative outlets almost one quarter of all the food consumed in the country. A further 60 percent of retail food sales are handled by multiple grocery chains with central wholesale buying departments, like Home and Colonial. This contrasts sharply with many other European countries, where the bulk of the food comes from domestic agriculture which is highly fragmented. In France, over four fifths of the food supply is handled by 285,000 retailers buying independently; 150,000 grocers are supplied by over 1,000 wholesalers; 40,000 butchers draw from 20,000 slaughterhouses.⁷ In Belgium, Western Germany and Italy, the bulk of the trade has been carried on by small wholesale transactions, much of it on the basis of displays in central markets.

In recent years, there has been much interest in the formation of retail buying groups and voluntary chains, which enable independent retailers to take advantage of discounts on wholesale purchases in quantity. In Western Germany, the EDEKA buying group has 42,000 associated retailers, and REWE 12,000. Voluntary food chains include AFU, Spar, AO, Vivo, Fahring, Elgro, Vege, Tip and Centra with 22,000, 12,000, 12,000, 12,000, 8,000, 8,000, 7,000, 7,000 and 5,000 retailer members respectively. Most of these chains have 50 to 100 associated wholesalers. About 15 percent of the food, beverage, confectionery and cigarette purchases by retailers in Germany are made with the aid of these buying arrangements.⁸

Voluntary chains such as Spar, V.G. Services, Centra, Vivo and Mace are now operating in a number of European countries, buying internationally on behalf of their various national groups. The first four command the buying power of more than 80,000

European retail grocers.⁹ With their aid, the small retail grocer can obtain buying terms comparable to those offered to the multiple stores. An additional advantage is that the voluntary chains can arrange for their members to make special price offers for a period of, for example, two weeks. Advertising material is supplied and press and television programs are arranged. The time spent in discussion with commercial travelers is cut drastically, and their function can be reduced to merchandising or service calls. At the same time, independent retailers have been able to maintain their individuality. However, in Western Germany, it is thought that the expected heavy competition from new supermarket groups will result in the transformation of some parts of these groups into fully corporate chains.

Attempts are also being made to further the convenience of wholesalers and retailers by the establishment of "cash and carry" wholesale food warehouses. These are designed to meet the needs of small family grocers who cannot afford to buy in bulk. Goods are stacked on shelves, priced and labeled; retailers serve themselves, pay cash and carry goods away in their own vehicles. This system brings considerable savings in travel and delivery costs, an increasingly important factor as city streets become more congested and access for unloading, etc., more difficult.¹⁰

Wholesale supply warehouses operating on a press-button basis are also appearing, as in Western Germany, for example. Retailers give their order at the loading point. It is transmitted electronically to stockrooms; the goods required arrive by gravity chute or conveyor. Efficient stock organization in such a warehouse may result in items being grouped by regularity of orders rather than by similarity of character.

Notable for their attempts to by-pass intermediary wholesalers and buy produce in bulk directly from the farmer have been Leclerc in France and Duttweiler in Switzerland. Leclerc's group includes 175 retail shops; though its share of food sales is only 0.125 percent, its aggressive policy of cutting prices at retail has forced down prices in the areas where its shops are open.¹¹ Duttweiler has done the same through his Migros chain, which has made great inroads into the market of the independently-owned but traditionally well-disciplined food retailing structure with which he competes.

Factors likely to induce a considerable quickening of the pace of concentration in food wholesaling in Europe are the requirements of self-service and supermarket retailing and the increasing proportion of food that is processed before sale. For self-service selling, large quantities of consumer packaged units

⁶Foreign agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., February 1960.

⁷Financial Times, London, 17 May 1961, p. 7.

⁸The West German market, Contimart, Zurich, p. 34.

⁹The Economist, London, 30 July 1960.

¹⁰The Economist, 23 January 1960.

¹¹Financial Times, 17 May 1961, p. 7.

of uniform quality and size are needed. It is difficult to obtain these conveniently from a structure of small suppliers or from purchases on a traditional style wholesale market. Ability to obtain supplies by specification, without personal examination and bargaining, is still more essential for the manager of a supermarket which may stock 6,000 different items. The economies of automatic packaging machinery induce larger-scale distribution; the same is true of processing as in the case of frozen foods. Control over freezer cabinets leased to food retailers also works strongly in favor of large enterprises. Increasingly important is the opportunity to benefit from the advertising of proprietary brands, which is also more rewarding the larger the scale of operation, especially where, as in Europe, the radio and television programs are national and regional in coverage rather than local.

These influences are increasingly apparent in the United Kingdom. Nearly \$3 million was spent on the promotion by television of wrapped and branded bread in 1960, and one firm, Associated British Food, now bakes one fifth of the total output.¹² Unilever's Birds Eye supplies over 70 percent of the frozen food consumed at present and distributes it directly to retailers rather than through wholesale distributors, as is the practice in the United States.¹³

Some firms are already anticipating the shift that will be required in meat wholesaling to the supplying of ready-cut meat in regular quantities and of specific quality, size and type. Towers, which distributes one fifth of the New Zealand lambs sold in the United Kingdom, will prepack and freeze 1 million lambs in 1961.¹⁴

Initiative in establishing new forms of marketing

Fairly detailed information is now available on the part played by enterprises in different forms of ownership in initiating the adoption of new methods of food distribution. Doubts as to the efficiency of self-service methods under European conditions, which were said to dominate food traders' ideas as late as 1957, now seem to have been dispelled.¹⁵ In the Netherlands, for example, in 1959, 69 percent of the self-service retail outlets were owned by independent retailers; 26 percent by multiple and department stores; and 5 percent by consumer co-operatives. In the United Kingdom, where consumer co-operatives have for a long time occupied an important position in the distribution of foodstuffs, the corresponding percentages are: multiple and department stores, 36 percent; independent retailers, 12 percent; consumer co-operatives, 52 percent.¹⁶

¹²Financial Times, 8 June 1961, p. 7.

¹³Food manufacture, London, June 1961, p. 225.

¹⁴Financial Times, 23 May 1961, p. 8.
¹⁵R.T. Davis, *The changing pattern of the European grocery trade*, Stanford University Press, 1959.

¹⁶OEEC, *op. cit.*

Table 4. - Ownership of Retail Food Shops and Proportion Using Self-Service

Country	Year	Multiple and department stores		Independents		Consumer co-operatives	
		Total	% self-service	Total	% self-service	Total	% self-service
Denmark.....	1957	160	71	17 750	1	2 300	8
France.....	1959	25 600	5	155 000	0.2	8 000	3
Germany, Western.....	1958	7 050	20	129 125	1	9 175	4
Netherlands.....	1957	1 252	18	21 776	2	972	4
Switzerland.....	1959	1 060	38	15 573	2	3 729	17
United Kingdom.....	1957	16 000	7	120 000	0.4	13 000	18

SOURCE : OEEC, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

This initiative on the part of the co-operatives has helped the movement to maintain its share of retail trade in the United Kingdom, which had been tending downward some years ago. In Italy, three quarters of the new supermarkets have been set up by retail chains like Rinascente-Upim and Standa, which were already experienced in the organization of mass distribution but not hitherto prominent in the food trade.¹⁷

Supermarket development in Spain has been exclusively a government initiative. The first 50 markets were set up by a state agency from 1958 onward, mainly to bring down retail food prices and stimulate efficiency in retail trading by strengthening competition. It is also intended that they should serve as models for private supermarket development, which is also being fostered by tax and other privileges.¹⁸ The number of retail food shops in different forms of ownership, and the proportion which employ self-service, are shown in Table 4. Unfortunately, these figures do not indicate the size of shops or the volume of food handled. Were these taken into account, the part of enterprises like Tesco in the United Kingdom, which specializes in setting up supermarkets, would be more prominent. Also noteworthy for the future is the international scope of their approach. Increased competition is expected in Western Germany from the establishment of a chain of supermarkets by the Weston group, which is already a leader in the field in the United Kingdom.¹⁹ The biggest supermarket firm in France is controlled by the Brussels department store L'Innovation.²⁰

Factors influencing the rate of adoption of new methods

Initiatives to set up new forms of wholesale and retail distribution have encountered legislative and other institutional obstacles which impede changes desirable from the point of view of cost reduction

¹⁷Il Giorno, Milan, 21 June 1961.

¹⁸OEEC, *op. cit.*, p. 27.

¹⁹The West German market, *op. cit.*, p. 34.

²⁰Financial Times, 17 May 1961, p. 7.

and efficiency, but they do not represent insuperable barriers. Some of the more extreme handicaps, such as legislation restricting the size of individual retail outlets and the number of outlets that might be owned by one enterprise in a given municipal area (as in Italy some years ago), are no longer in force. To some extent, this reflects the climate of opinion among the responsible authorities. In Italy, permission to sell groceries, meat, bread, fruit and vegetables has to be sought separately, but it is possible to obtain a full range for one establishment — with perhaps a year's delay. Whether this would still be the case if the last word lay with the municipal authorities rather than with the prefecture as is requested by "defenders of the small retailer," is very doubtful.²¹ In Denmark, no multiple firm may have more than one self-service shop in a given district.²²

There are many countries where provisions to protect consumer health, which were drawn up on the basis of previous food distribution practices, are now hampering the adoption of economically advantageous retail systems for meat, fruit and vegetables. The prepackaging of meat has been obstructed in Denmark by legal provisions which specify that packaging must take place in the room where the meat is sold. In Belgium, meat must be sold in a room apart from other products, but this has been overcome by the use of refrigerated cabinets. In Norway and Switzerland, fresh meat must be sold in a separate department, but this need not affect seriously the organization of the retail enterprise.²³

Amendments currently envisaged in the United Kingdom on weights and measures legislation will ease the position of shops retailing prepackaged foods subject to evaporation. Their obligation will be fulfilled if equipment is provided for the customer to check weights before payment.²⁴ Legislation requiring that information on ingredients, source, etc., be provided with packaged food, does not seem to present great difficulties. Canned food items may now be seen on sale with this information printed in four languages, to meet the conditions of entry into a range of national markets.

The relative incidence of transaction taxes on different forms of distributive organization is significant in countries where such taxes are an important source of revenue. Thus in France, firms with more than four outlets or with substantial wholesaling functions have had to pay a turnover tax of 22.5 percent. This has greatly favored the maintenance of a structure of small retailers. At the same time, the government has been liberal in its interpretation

of laws affecting the association of retailers in wholesale buying groups.²⁵ A competitive factor hampering the organization of meat wholesaling on a national scale in Western Germany is the imposition by municipal authorities of taxes on meat brought into a city from outside. This is designed to protect established municipal slaughterhouses and the retail butchers who use them.²⁶

The attitude of city planning authorities is also a factor in supermarket development. Sweden is probably the European country most advanced in the planning of shopping centers in relation to urban development, productivity trends in distribution, and the buying habits of housewives. There has been close collaboration between retailing circles and town planners in Sweden, with detailed attention to the basic questions: Where should food retail shops be located — in town, outside of town, or both? How should different classes of trade be divided between city and suburb? How many and what size shops? If shopping centers are set up, should they be in residential areas or at highway crossings? As long ago as 1952, the Anglo-American Productivity Council team had criticized sharply the practice of building a row of uniform boxes "which to the confectioner spell wide open spaces and to the grocer a shortcut to claustrophobia" in new housing developments. Only now is a mixture of sizes becoming common, varying in depth as well as in width, and allowing, as a result of consultation with prospective occupants, for appropriate unloading, handling and storage facilities. Retailers and local authorities are united on the desirability of rear access for goods, but there is no accepted doctrine as to who should be responsible for making available parking space. The practice whereby commercial occupants offer space on their own properties is increasing but the area is usually only about one tenth of that provided by American supermarkets; it may be that in densely populated countries the scope for setting up car parks for each retail outlet will always be limited. Local authorities are now aware of the importance of obtaining an appropriate "mix" of retail outlets, but they lack the benefit of adequate research into shopping patterns and retail economics, all the more important because of the radical changes that are currently taking place.²⁷

One low-cost source of accommodation for new supermarkets is the superfluous cinema. One such conversion gave Standa a supermarket outlet on one of the main streets in Rome. A handicap in some areas is the requirement by planning authorities that a supermarket builder must also construct two or three entire floors, which he does not need for his

²¹*Il Giorno*, 21 June 1961.

²²OEEC, *op. cit.*, p. 62.

²³OEEC, *op. cit.*, p. 62-68.

²⁴The Meat Trades Journal, London, 3 August 1961, p. 284.

²⁵Financial Times, 27 June 1961, p. 9.

²⁶E. Bockenhoff, Das Vermarktungssystem bei Schlachtvieh und Möglichkeiten zu seiner Rationalisierung, *Agrarwirtschaft* (10), 1960.

²⁷The Economist, 11 June 1960, p. 1117-1118.

own business.²⁸ How soon there will be a move to the open spaces on city outskirts in Europe is related closely to the proportion of consumers with cars available for shopping, and the extent to which traffic can move freely along the roads leading to them.

An obvious obstacle to a rapid conversion of small-scale counter retailing to self-service in supermarkets is the capital needed for the building equipment and initial operation. While disposal of a typical small retail food shop might bring in \$5,000 in the United Kingdom, the capital needed for a new supermarket may be \$45,000 to \$150,000.²⁹ The cost of equipping with display counters, etc., an average-sized self-service store of about 112 square meters in 1959 was about \$14,000 (from \$110 to \$130 per m²). Investment in equipment is likely to rise as higher proportions of perishable food sales, including meat, are undertaken. This is shown from experience in Sweden, where consumption of frozen food is higher than in other European countries and self-service stores have had to install more refrigerated equipment. Because of the novel character and riskiness of the business, it has been difficult to find financing agencies willing to accept shop equipment as security, especially since the premises themselves are often rented. Here, where so much depends upon reputation for successful business management, large established firms have a considerable advantage over newcomers and independent firms. In the United Kingdom, there has been a rapid conversion of existing counter service grocery shops, which costs about \$100 per square meter, as against \$140 to set up a completely new shop.³⁰ Unless convenient in site, access and layout, these converted shops may, however, still prove inadequate in competition with more spacious supermarkets designed specifically for this purpose.

Experience confirms that consumer reception of self-service retailing in western Europe is favorable. Its rapid growth in some of the countries where surveys carried out during the period 1954-56 had shown only moderate consumer interest, indicates that conservative attitudes on the part of consumers can no longer be blamed for difficulties in the establishment of such enterprises.³¹ Indeed, their prospects are being reinforced steadily by changes in the predominant pattern of food consumers. Among the most influential of these changes are:

- (a) rising levels of living and greater ability and willingness to pay more for convenience;
- (b) the steady increase in the number of women in employment and consequently unable to spend much time cooking and shopping;

- (c) the increase in the number of people living in flats and small households who prefer to buy food in small standard portions.

These influences are likely to continue and to strengthen further the demand for packaged food, and with it the position of the self-service retailer. In many of the northern European countries this has been the case since the early 1940s, but only during the past three or four years have the implications for efficient retail trading been recognized. Until then, retailers struggled to recruit expensive labor for time-consuming procedures, while consumers tolerated slow service, restricted choice and inconvenient hours, because they did not realize that the war and immediate postwar sellers' market had ended.

Insofar as retailers are concerned, only in recent years has the build-up of economic prosperity and full employment been reflected in willingness to invest large sums of money in new techniques designed to expand their scale of operations. This situation is also favorable to public acceptance of the replacement of labor by self-service. Even in countries like Italy, where the proportion of the population engaged in retail trading has been very high, i.e., 1,400,000 retail shops in 1959, the pool of unemployed labor has been greatly reduced.

An advantage to enterprises now envisaging new food marketing projects is the much greater volume and accuracy of the information readily available on consumers' incomes, attitudes and preferences, and the means of obtaining answers to specific merchandising questions. Forecasts of population and income trends and estimates of demand responses to income and price changes for various foods are published by responsible institutions at frequent intervals. Competent market research firms are available to interview 1,000 people for about 30 minutes each for a charge per person of \$2.00 in Belgium, \$1.50 in the Netherlands, \$2.30 in Switzerland and \$1.65 in Germany (1956).³² There is a European society for opinion survey and market research which holds annual meetings for the exchange of information on techniques and findings.

One of the most immediate results of the European Economic Community has been the stimulus it has given to the provision of market information on a European, as opposed to a local or national, scale. By reducing the range of unknown sales conditions, this should both reduce the risks of new projects and make it easier for new firms to enter the market.

Marketing firms also have access to potent means of shaping the market to their advantage. Though competitive advertising does not proceed in Europe at quite the same pace as in America, there has been a considerable advance in recent years, particularly

²⁸Ibid, 23 August 1958, p. 616.

²⁹The Economist, 3 August 1958, p. 615-617.

³⁰OEEC, op. cit., p. 50-60.

³¹Ibid, p. 31-40.

³²OEEC, *Market research methods in Europe*, Paris, 1956.

in countries where commercial television programs have been introduced, such as the United Kingdom. The Carosello program, which carries commercial advertising in Italy, has 7 to 8 million viewers.³³ Specialized agencies undertake to measure the response to such advertising by sample interviews, etc., but the data obtained leave much to be desired. However, the Unilever group, for example, with its expenditure of over \$250 million³⁴ annually on advertising, is evidently in no doubt as to its effectiveness.

While many retail enterprises are still waiting for more conclusive evidence of the profitability of large-scale self-service before attempting it themselves, there seems to be no difficulty in obtaining access to the necessary expertise. The Association internationale de la distribution des produits alimentaires featured a complete self-service supermarket layout exhibition at its 1956 congress in Rome. Conferences sponsored by Duttweiler of the Migros organization in Switzerland have emphasized collaboration between industry, the wholesale and retail trades, and the consumer. Various technical committees have been set up to discuss means of increasing the size and regularity of retailers' orders and of improving the organization of wholesale food warehousing.

The International Chamber of Commerce, through its commission on distribution, has done much to stimulate interest in the improvement of wholesale and retail efficiency and to disseminate information on new methods. It publishes advisory booklets on modern trends in stock and purchase controls, with sections on electronic punch card systems, rationalization of ordering, handling and budgetary procedures. Productivity indices are available for different European countries on rate of stock turnover, sales per employee, sales per unit of sales space, trading profit in relation to capital employed, transactions per employee, productivity of delivery trucks, and value of transactions per client. In Western Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and probably other western European countries, there are self-service and supermarket institutes and periodicals specifically devoted to the promotion of these methods of trading and to publicity on recent developments.

The ability to obtain at wholesale price supplies of food of uniform quality with ease and regularity is essential for large-scale self-service retailing. Marks and Spencer — which buys for 400 retail outlets in the United Kingdom — has been unable to take up a number of food items because of difficulty in controlling quality standards, particularly of im-

ported products. To obtain wholesale contracts for food to be sold under its brand name, suppliers have been induced to invest heavily in inspection equipment and personnel.

An indication of the importance attached to the above problem by the major food-marketing enterprises in Europe has been the reception accorded to approaches for funds to finance the co-ordination of all the existing food standardization work through the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Codex Alimentarius (Vienna). When contributions were sought to cover the cost of this work, the first firms contacted immediately offered to provide annually twice the amount needed from all sources combined.

The ability to obtain supplies in the form desired is also influenced by import controls, tariffs and subsidies which protect domestic suppliers — both farmers and wholesalers — against outside competition. Protected positions reduce willingness to adapt to new methods of marketing. Especially disturbing to retailers seeking to offer goods consistent in type and quality are protective quotas which may cut off entry of imported foods abruptly when the price of the home-produced items falls below a certain level, such as entry of meat into Germany and Italy, or when home produce reaches the market in a specified volume, i.e., United Kingdom, France and many other countries, for fruit and vegetables.

A striking example of the difficulties sometimes faced by those seeking to establish new sources of supply is the municipal requirement in many Italian cities that foods, such as fresh meat, fruit and vegetables, must pass through municipal wholesale markets. This makes it impossible for a retail chain to establish a collecting and packaging department in the producing area and deliver directly to its own retail outlets.

Effect on food marketing efficiency

The retail phase of food marketing has always taken up a large part of the total margin between producer and consumer, i.e., for eggs 40 to 60 percent and for beef 50 to 80 percent. If new methods and organization at this stage could bring about a significant saving, it would be a major advance in over-all marketing efficiency. The principal economy of the self-service supermarket is in labor costs. Self-service makes possible rationalization in retailing, but it is only by operating on a supermarket scale that these potential economies can be fully realized. Self-service mechanizes the price listing and adding operation; supermarkets allow checkout operators to be trained as specialists and their employment to be statistically related to the weekly pattern of demand. Self-service separates the jobs of processing goods from that of attending

³³The Italian market, p. 45.

³⁴A large part of this, however, is probably spent on advertising cleaning products and toothpaste, a long-established battlefield/playground for oligopolists.

to customers; in supermarkets processing can be put on a production line basis. There are appreciable economies of scale, too, in the jobs of price marking and replenishing shelves. As a result, supermarkets are lowering their wage cost to below 5 and even 4 percent of sales, as against a counter service ratio of 7 to 8 percent at a sales level of about \$2,000 per week. At the same time, supermarkets may offer better pay and staff amenities.³⁵ The average increases in value of sales per employee in self-service over counter shops, surveyed in a study by OEEC in 1957-58, were: Italy, 86; Western Germany, 64; Switzerland, 53; Netherlands, 44; Sweden, 27; Norway, 19; United Kingdom, 18; Belgium, 2 percent, respectively.³⁶ Sales per employee were very high in the self-service stores surveyed in France but comparative figures are not given. In countries such as Norway and Western Germany, where a large number of shops were studied, sales per employee rose with the size of the self-service shop, at least up to an average floor area of 300 square meters, i.e., Germany, 101 to 150 square meters \$21,100; over 300 square meters \$25,800 per year. Information on the scope for further savings with increases in size awaits the experience of the larger units now being brought into operation, such as in Germany up to 2,300 square meters. Increases in size, however, call for a correspondingly greater outlay of fixed and working capital, and shift the balance between variable and fixed costs. Critically important, therefore, is a high rate of sale and of stock turnover. These depend on choice of site, stocking a range of fast-moving products, and advertising and price cutting to attract a high inflow of customers. Not all of these are quite compatible. If customers attracted to the shop by advertising find it does not stock all that they want, their trade may be lost. The data on stock turnover rates supplied to the OEEC survey showed wide differences. In Germany, it was 102 percent, in Switzerland, 80 percent, in the Netherlands, 24 percent higher respectively, with self-service than with counter service, but in Belgium and Norway it was lower. Even in the latter cases, however, turnover rate increased with size (up to 300 m² at least).³⁷

The information available on space overhead costs — buildings, equipment, electricity, etc. — does not show a uniform pattern between countries, but as might be expected, they absorb a higher percentage of sales returns with self-service than with counter service. It is also difficult to appraise the exact balance of advantage on packaging costs. Prepackaging permits mechanized or at least production-

line weighing and wrapping behind the scenes, but more and costlier packaging material is used: packaging costs of cheese may be 5 to 10 percent of the retail price, and on sliced sausage 15 percent.³⁸ The savings lie in labor input at the time of sale, and in the contribution of attractively printed or transparent packaging in replacing personal sales persuasion.

How far the benefits of a lower balance of costs are passed on to consumers depends, of course, on the level of competition between supermarkets. During the early stages of a technological revolution, this is usually considerable. The need for each new supermarket to attract a high volume of customers if it is to achieve low costs, constitutes a strong inducement to price cutting. The advertisement of "special low prices" even for branded goods in the United Kingdom and other countries is evidence of the willingness to do this.³⁹ The present tendency of European governments to take action against restrictive business practices and resale price maintenance has also been of help. It does not imply, however, that margins on other items are not being raised to compensate for the cut on "loss leaders" intended to draw in new customers. Particular importance is attached in supermarket merchandising to "impulse sales" once customers have been attracted inside a shop.

Further appraisal of the average effect on food margins as a whole is difficult in the absence of reliable up-to-date surveys. Studies in the United States, where much more data of this type are published, suggest that competitive reduction of margins in Europe may proceed for some time, in fact so long as the supermarkets are struggling to establish themselves against the competition of retail traders using traditional methods. Later, when various supermarket groups may have won a dominant share of the market and all may be using the same sales techniques, competition is likely to move away from prices to advertising, devices to retain customer loyalty and so-called consumer conveniences.⁴⁰

Judgment on the services offered to consumers by self-service supermarket retailing depends very largely on the tastes and requirements of the consumer groups served. In the United Kingdom, it is designed to suit the needs of young housewives with

³⁵Ibid. p. 78-79.

³⁶Witness the recommendation of the United Kingdom Co-operative Grocery and Provisions Trade Association to member co-operative food stores to introduce differential pricing to meet price cutting competition in specific areas. *Financial Times*, 30 June 1961.

³⁷Food chains in the United States reduced their average margins from 22.5 to 18 percent of their sales during the two decades prior to 1957, because of self-service innovations and the development of supermarkets where increased volume has made practical the introduction of time- and cost-saving machinery. National Association of Food Chains, *Progress in food distribution*, a statement by John A. Logan, President, National Association of Food Chains, to the Consumers Study Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 8 May 1957, p. 15, 24.

³⁸W.B. England has now shown that the operating expenses of 27 food chains in the United States rose from 16.88 to 18.78 percent of sales between 1955 and 1958; 57 percent of the increase was due mainly

³⁹to the introduction of schemes whereby customers accumulate stamps to obtain gifts. *Operating results of food chains*, 1958, Bureau of Economic Research, Harvard University, 1960.

⁴⁰The Economist, London, 23 August 1958, p. 615-617.

³⁵OEEC, *The economic performance of self-service in Europe*, p. 88-92.

³⁶OEEC, op. cit., p. 98-102.

above-average family incomes. It is assumed that this group will be most receptive to new methods and new food products, will appreciate the saving in shopping time, and will have the money to buy whatever takes the fancy once they are inside the shop. The range of types and varieties of foods offered need be no less than in other shops, provided there is a regular demand for them. Some supermarkets in the United States have special "gourmet" sections to appeal to a discriminating clientele. Supermarkets can also adjust the stock carried in accordance with the character of the area in which they are located. It is thought that there may be some loss in flavor and ripening where meat or cheese, for example, are held at low temperatures in small prepacked units; but over the bulk of foodstuffs the difference is probably not significant. Ease in price comparison by consumers is greatly facilitated by self-service sales practice, still more where, as in America, the main retailers advertise their prices by brand or quality grade in the local paper and consumers can decide on this basis where to make their main purchases. If, by economizing on the use of labor and thus reducing overtime costs, self-service enables food retailers to remain open in the evening and on Sundays, when consumers have more leisure to shop, then it will achieve a major improvement in service over current European practice. How far supermarket chains are prepared to make sales on credit is not clear. A 1956 consumer survey in Italy indicated that nearly 50 percent of the housewives interviewed did not pay for food on the day it was bought; 26 percent paid within two weeks, 19 percent from two weeks to three months, and 3 percent after three months. The larger and poorer the households, the more tradesman's credit was sought.⁴¹ Home delivery of goods purchased is also provided by self-service markets if the quantity is large, or for a small charge.

Implications for agriculture

Generally, any development which reduces the cost of marketing benefits the producer. If the supply is ample in relation to demand, then prices to consumers are likely to be lower, which may induce consumers to buy more, or to purchase better quality grades. If the supply is short, then a greater share of the consumers' payment at retail is likely to be

reflected back to the producer. However, an opportunity to profit from the situation presupposes certain adaptations. Large, regular consignments of standard quality meat animals, fruit or vegetables will be welcomed by buyers for the supermarkets, while irregular, misshapen and offgrade produce is likely to be sold at a greater discount than previously. Preference will almost certainly be given to suppliers who can contract to forward food cut to preferred sizes and conveniently packaged. If farmers cannot provide this service, then they are likely to become increasingly dependent on the enterprises that make such provision. Since small farmers may find it difficult to acquire the necessary equipment and obtain direct contracts, the scope for benefiting from co-operative action will be considerable.

Increasing quantities of food are likely to reach retailers canned, frozen or otherwise processed. Already, there are countries where more peas, for example, are marketed for canning and freezing than are sold to consumers in the pod. Wholesale buyers for processors, who may be only a few very large firms, are likely to become a dominant feature of the marketing structure facing the farmer, and he will have to adapt to their requirements. These may well include specifications of variety, treatment during growth, method of harvesting and subsequent handling, date and place of delivery, etc. This has long been common practice in areas where farmers grow peas and tomatoes for canning and is becoming a feature of the poultry meat industry, notably in the United Kingdom.

Local and central wholesale markets for fresh, unpackaged, ungraded produce will almost certainly become relatively less important, as a larger proportion of farmers' supplies go directly to prearranged outlets. This does not mean, however, that those farmers who find it convenient to use them for all or part of their output will no longer have an outlet. If experience in the United States can be accepted as a guide, these channels may well continue to handle some 40 to 50 percent of the total trade from farms.⁴² There is a practical limit as to how far supermarket buyers can commit themselves to specific supply sources and still retain the purchasing flexibility needed to meet their consumers' requirements, in the face of weather, transport and other factors which cause variations in harvest yields and market arrivals.

⁴¹OEEC. *The consumers' food buying habits*, Paris, 1958, p. 59-60.

⁴²U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates, quoted in *Supermarket merchandising*, New York, July 1961, p. 31.

Commodity Notes

GRAINS IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Recent trends

The six countries of the European Economic Community account for nearly 50 percent of western Europe's area under wheat and coarse grains. They produce over 50 percent of western Europe's and more than 10 percent of the world's cereal output (excluding the Sino-Soviet area). Between them, the Six consume about 28 million tons of wheat and 35 million tons of coarse grains, including rye (Table 1). By far the greater part of their total requirements is met from domestic production: over 90 percent in wheat and nearly 80 percent in coarse grains. The remainder is covered by imports, partly from other member countries but largely from third countries. Gross imports of the Six represent about 15 percent of world trade in wheat and over 40 percent in coarse grains. A small and fluctuating proportion of gross imports of coarse grains (less than 5 percent) originates inside the area, mainly in France. By contrast, a relatively large (20 percent) and rapidly growing share of the total imports of wheat and wheat flour is intraregional trade, France being the main internal source of wheat exports and Western Germany the major recipient. Of the area's gross exports of coarse grains, nearly 60 percent is shipped to destinations within the area (mainly Western Germany and Benelux). A much smaller proportion of wheat exports (about one quarter) finds markets among member countries partly because the Community's exportable supplies are

Table 1. - Grain Balance Sheets of the European Economic Community

Item	Average 1950/51- 1952/53	Average 1953/54- 1955/56	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61 ¹
	Thousand metric tons				
WHEAT					
Production	19 112	22 724	24 343	25 869	24 071
Net imports	5 522	3 046	2 055	1 973	4 296
Changes in stocks	+ 622	+ 858	- 332	- 82	...
Domestic consumption	24 012	24 912	26 730	27 924	28 367
Degree of self-sufficiency in percentage	79.6	91.2	91.1	92.6	85.3
COARSE GRAINS					
Production	19 993	23 494	25 336	27 184	29 305
Net imports	4 358	5 192	7 546	8 189	...
Changes in stocks	+ 35	+ 102	+ 367	+ 645	...
Domestic consumption	24 316	28 584	32 515	34 728	...
Degree of self-sufficiency in percentage	82.2	82.2	77.9	78.3	...

SOURCE: Communauté économique européenne. *Rapport sur les marchés agricoles*, Série D, No. 2, avril 1961, Bruxelles.

¹ Provisional.

Table 2. - Wheat and Wheat Flour Trade of the European Economic Community, Annual Average 1958-60

Exporting countries \ Importing countries	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Total
..... Thousand metric tons						
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	-	12	-	69	81
France	4	-	418	-	39	461
Germany, Western	19	-	-	-	206	225
Italy	-	14	19	-	1	34
Netherlands	3	-	2	-	-	5
<i>Total EEC countries</i>	26	14	451	-	315	806
Argentina	-	47	19	260	31	32
Australia	-	-	54	13	-	68
Canada	-	272	86	850	90	1 538
United States	67	13	377	71	294	823
<i>Total 4 major exporting countries</i>	386	118	1 541	206	566	2 818
U.S.S.R.	-	20	57	55	12	316
Others	-	15	200	214	58	515
<i>Total imports</i>	448	389	2 262	276	1 080	4 455
<i>Total exports</i>	91	1 625	738	629	7	3 090
<i>Total net trade¹</i>	+ 357	- 1 236	+ 1 524	-	353	+ 1 074
						+ 1 365

NOTE : Figures are rounded.

¹ + = imports ; - = exports.

mainly soft wheat, whereas its major import requirements are for hard and durum wheats.

In recent years, about 35 percent of the gross imports of wheat and wheat flour into the Six was supplied by Canada and consisted mainly of hard wheat; almost 20 percent came from the United States; and slightly less than 10 percent each from Argentina and the U.S.S.R. The United States and Argentina were the principal suppliers of coarse grains, providing 40 and 25 percent, respectively, of total imports. Other suppliers of coarse grains of minor importance are Canada, Australia, South Africa and north African countries. During recent years, maize has predominated, accounting for almost half of total gross imports, while barley represented 30 percent.

The following have been the salient features of the Community's grain economy in the last ten years :

- (a) a sharp upward trend in yields and production;
- (b) generally high internal prices compared with world prices;
- (c) different rates of growth in consumption of wheat and coarse grains;
- (d) divergent trends in net import requirements for wheat and coarse grains.

Table 3. - Coarse Grain¹ Trade of the European Economic Community, Annual Average 1958-60

Exporting countries \ Importing countries	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany, Western	Italy	Netherlands	Total
..... Thousand metric tons						
Belgium-Luxembourg						
France	59	—	82	22	17	17
Germany, Western	30	2	—	27	30	89
Italy	—	—	1	—	—	1
Netherlands	36	—	75	—	—	111
<i>Total EEC countries</i>	125	2	158	49	65	399
Argentina	298	19	506	931	556	2 310
United States	859	98	919	88	1 666	3 630
<i>Total</i>	1 157	117	1 425	1 019	2 222	5 940
Others	233	251	1 138	569	312	2 503
<i>Total imports</i>	1 515	370	2 721	1 637	2 599	8 842
<i>Total exports</i>	18	374	170	6	121	689
<i>Net trade</i> ^a	+1 497	—	4 +2 551	+1 631	+2 478	+8 153

NOTE : Figures are rounded.

^aRye, barley, oats, maize, sorghum, millets. ^a+ = imports ; — = exports.

UPWARD TRENDS IN YIELDS AND PRODUCTION

The outstanding common trend (except for oats) in all member countries has been the rapid growth of production. During the fifties, the production of wheat in the Community as a whole rose by about one third and that of coarse grains by 40 percent. The highest percentage output increases were achieved in the Netherlands (67 percent) and Western Germany (49 percent) for wheat, and in France (82 percent) and Italy (60 percent) for coarse grains. The increase in coarse grains is due to expansion in barley and maize; oats and rye, on the other hand, have declined in importance.

These increases were due almost entirely to rapidly rising yields in all member countries; during recent years average yields in the Community as a whole increased for wheat from 18.5 quintals per hectare in 1950-52 to about 23 quintals in 1958-60 and from 19 to 25 quintals for coarse grains (though maize yields more than doubled largely as a result of the increased use of hybrid seed, and barley yields rose by about 50 percent). There remain, however, very significant differences in yields among the Six, particularly for wheat, ranging in 1958-60 from 41 quintals per hectare in the Netherlands to 24 quintals in France and only 18 quintals in Italy. During the fifties, the area under both wheat and coarse grains remained almost unchanged, some expansion in wheat acreage in Western Germany and the Benelux countries being offset by a decline in Italy.

HIGH INTERNAL PRICES

The marked increase in yields and total grain production of the Community reflects in the main the progress made in the mechanization of agriculture and the application of fertilizers, in the use of hybrid seed, and in the shift from lower yielding oats to higher yielding barley and maize. In addition, production has been stimulated by government support policies. While there have been pronounced differences in the levels of producer prices among the Six, in all of them the prices of wheat and of the principal coarse grains are well above the f.o.b. quotations in the world's other major exporting countries and also above their c.i.f. prices in Europe.

DIFFERENT RATES OF GROWTH IN CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS

The total wheat utilization of the Community, including quantities used as feed, has been rising fairly steadily, exceeding 28.5 million tons in 1960/61, compared with 24 million tons in 1950/51-1952/53. This, however, has been due wholly to an increasing use of wheat for feeding purposes (e.g., in 1960/61, 5.8 million tons were used as feed compared with only 1.1 million tons in 1950/51-1952/53), reflecting mainly the growing stocks of wheat in France and Germany and the consequent measures for their disposal through denaturing and subsidized sales of feed wheat to farmers. Total human consumption of wheat has shown little change, a 10 percent reduction in per caput levels having been almost entirely offset by the growth of population.

By contrast, the Community's total utilization of coarse grains has climbed from 24 million tons in 1950/51-1952/53 to 35 million tons in 1959/60, reflecting sharp increases in livestock production, higher feed grain rations, and the growing industrial use of coarse grains (for beer, alcohol, starch, etc.). At the same time, the consumption of coarse grains as direct food (mainly rye in Western Germany) has declined from 16 percent of total utilization during the period 1950/51-1952/53 to 10 percent in 1959/60.

DIVERGENT TRENDS IN NET IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

In the case of wheat, the share of the Community's production in its total utilization has increased from 80 percent in 1950/51-1952/53 to over 90 percent in both 1958/59 and 1959/60. Over this period, net imports of wheat have declined from 5.5 million to 2 million tons.¹ On the other hand, during the same period, the degree of self-sufficiency in coarse grains for the Community as a whole has declined from 82 to 78 percent, while net imports have in-

¹The estimated net imports in 1960/61 of about 4.3 million tons (Table 1) can be considered exceptionally high, being due to the effects of adverse weather conditions on the quality of western Europe's 1960 wheat crop.

creased steadily from 4.4 million tons in 1950/51-1952/53 to more than 8 million tons in 1959/60 (Table 1), despite the fact that in the meantime France has become a net exporter of coarse grains. Again, in the course of the last decade the share of the Community's imports in world trade (excluding the Sino-Soviet area) declined in the case of wheat from over 20 percent in 1950/51-1952/53 to only 15 percent in 1957/58-1959/60, but increased for coarse grains from 35 to over 40 percent.

Short-term prospects

The rapid rise in production of all grains and in consumption of coarse grains in the Community during the fifties was based on the growing use of modern techniques and a very marked expansion in livestock numbers (other than horses, sheep and goats), as well as on increases in grain rations per animal. The question arises whether the existing trends in production, consumption and net import requirements are likely to continue in the future and, in particular, how far they may be affected by the adoption of the common agricultural policy.

There is no doubt that technological progress will bring further rises in productivity, but the rate of growth may be slowed down somewhat, especially in countries where yields are highest (the Netherlands and Belgium). Equally, there is no doubt that total consumption will continue to expand, though demand is particularly difficult to foresee in view of the difficulties of estimating the quantities that will be fed to livestock.

In the short term, it would appear likely that the broad tendencies of the last ten years will persist, to judge from the projections made by a group of independent experts appointed last year by the Commission.² The projections cover a period of ten years with 1956 as a base and 1965 as a target date (i.e., some three years before the common policy will be fully implemented) and assume no major changes in existing national policies. A slight decline in the cultivated areas is expected to be more than compensated by a continuing rise in yields, though at a slower rate than in the fifties, with the result that total production might rise appreciably both in the case of wheat (15 percent) and of coarse grains (16 percent). To these increases France and Western Germany are likely to contribute most in absolute terms.

Human consumption of wheat is expected to increase by 2 to 3 percent in contrast to the slight decrease in the decade of the fifties, but, even if the proportion of wheat fed to animals rises from the 10 percent of total production of the late fifties to

15 percent in the mid-sixties as assumed by the experts, the growth of wheat production may continue to exceed that of consumption and the Community may reach complete self-sufficiency in wheat. Since the experts' assumption concerning the increase in the use of wheat as feed may turn out to be too conservative, in view of the growing preference of poultry producers for feed compounds containing wheat, the year 1965 may still see net import requirements of between half a million and a million tons of wheat, as suggested in a recent FAO/ECE study.³ The possibility of full self-sufficiency in wheat does not, however, imply a complete cessation of imports since the need for some quantities of the better baking qualities and for durum would presumably continue. It would imply, however, that there would be an export surplus of soft wheat.

A different picture emerges for coarse grains. For these, consumption is likely to continue to grow faster than production, though possibly less sharply than in the past ten years, depending on the future level of prosperity of the Community. Changes in real income levels are of paramount importance in determining consumption of poultry, eggs and pork, whose production accounts for more than half of the total utilization of coarse grains. On an optimistic assumption as to the future growth of real income in the Community made by the EEC experts, the excess of estimated consumption over production may continue to rise, with a corresponding further decline in the Community's degree of self-sufficiency in coarse grains. On more pessimistic assumptions about income growth, or should larger proportions of the demand for livestock products be met directly by imports than at present, the present trend toward reduction in the degree of self-sufficiency may be stopped or even reversed. In any case, the Community would remain a large net importer of coarse grains.

The common policy

The announced objectives of the common grain policy are couched, necessarily, in very general terms. The major objective is stated to be not self-sufficiency, but the stability of producer prices. In the case of wheat, this is said to mean stabilization of production, at least that intended for human consumption, at its present levels, although encouragement is to be given to the production of durum and hard varieties (but not of soft wheat) and to geographic specialization. For coarse grains, it is recognized that technological progress, combined with rising consumption of livestock products and some shift of area from wheat to coarse grains will result in continuing growth of production. The

²Communauté économique européenne : Tendances de la production et de la consommation en denrées alimentaires dans la CEE (1956 à 1965). Bruxelles, 1960.

³European agriculture in 1965 (AGRI/167). Geneva, 1960.

explicit object of the policy is to keep this expansion within reasonable limits. However, no literal interpretation can be put on these general aims which, when viewed against the existing and prospective trends in the grain economy of the Community, may have a wide range of implications whose ultimate significance would in any case depend greatly on the ways in which these aims are pursued in practice.

The specific proposals for a common grain policy, put forward by the Commission in June 1960 and resubmitted in greater detail in May 1961, aim at the setting up, following a transitional period of six years as from 1 July 1962, of a uniform market for all grains, free of trade restriction within the Community, with uniform price levels and common import regulations, aiming at the maintenance of internal prices above the world levels. To implement the general objectives of the common grain policy and to permit the market to play its role in the formation of prices and the orientation of production, a European Cereals Board will be set up. Its major task will be to ensure that producer prices are maintained at the predetermined levels by means of support buying in the domestic market and of control over imports. The internal aspects of the Board's activities involve the establishment each year of target prices by the Council of the Community on the basis of the Commission's proposals. For wheat, the target prices will be fixed in advance of the season and will take into account regional differences in transport and storage costs. The fixing of annual target prices will be followed by the publication of a scale of monthly target prices, allowing for storage costs and interest charges. In the case of coarse grains, target prices will be established on a seasonal basis only, e.g., they will not vary on a monthly scale. Actual prices will be allowed to fluctuate slightly around the target prices, but the Board will intervene whenever necessary to buy any amount of home-grown grain offered to it at the minimum (intervention) price, to stock or to sell according to circumstances. According to the latest proposals of the Commission, the minimum prices are to be set within a margin of 5 to 7 percent below the target prices.

The major external aspect of the common grain policy is the control over imports into the Community by means of variable levies and import licensing. Levies will be applied to imports from member countries as well as on those from nonmember countries. However, the levies on the former will be gradually reduced as cereal prices are harmonized. Levies will be supplemented by import licensing. Licenses will be issued freely on demand, but will be withheld if the Commission considers that imports might cause injury to Community producers.

The operations of the Cereals Board will be financed by a European Guidance and Guarantee Fund for

Grains, whose main source of income will be the proceeds of the import levies. Should these prove insufficient, the necessary finance may be provided by the Funds for other products, and in the last resort special levies may be imposed also on grain producers. The proposed system is to come into force on 1 July 1962. It supersedes the originally proposed common tariffs. The present proposals state that the tariff system "does not allow the degree of flexibility which is necessary for prompt and exact adjustments to be made to the conditions prevailing in world markets."⁴

These proposals are to be further considered by the Council and no final decision is expected before late autumn 1961. At the time of their announcement, it was reported that EEC was prepared to bind the maximum limit of the external wheat levies for a period of three years.⁵

Possible effects

For a number of reasons, the effects of a common grain policy can only be appraised in very general terms at present. The Commission's proposals are still under discussion. Few of them have so far been finally agreed and some have provoked unfavorable reactions. Consequently, the present proposals may still be drastically changed before becoming part of an agreed common policy, particularly in view of the forthcoming negotiations of the terms on which the United Kingdom and other countries may join the Community. Furthermore, some of the key issues, e.g., price levels, have not yet been settled. All that is known at present is that the common price level for wheat is to ensure an adequate income to those producers who reach the degree of productivity considered normal in specialized wheat areas. For coarse grains, it is proposed that the price levels must not be so high as to impede the traditional exports of livestock products and they should in fact be low enough to prevent excessive production shifts from wheat to coarse grains. Again, however, the specific price levels have not yet been announced; various "target" and "intervention" prices have still to be fixed and decisions taken as to the levies on grain imports from third countries.

The effects of the common grain policy will depend mainly on the price levels for wheat and coarse grains. Presumably these price levels will not be lower than the present producer prices in France and not higher than those in Western Germany. If the target price is to fall within this range, then producer prices would go up in France, the Netherlands and Belgium and fall in Western Germany and Italy, thus stimu-

⁴Communauté économique européenne. *Proposition concernant l'établissement et la mise en œuvre de la politique agricole commune en vertu de l'article 43 du Traité instituant la Communauté économique européenne*. Bruxelles, 1960. Chapter Céréales, p. 16.

⁵Statement by Dr. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, as reported in *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, 8 June 1961.

lating production in the former countries and consumption in the latter. The net effect would of course depend on the size of price changes, the volume of production and consumption affected and their respective responses to price changes. Broadly speaking, since the size of wheat production in France is about the same as the combined output of Western Germany and Italy, a common price level at a point mid-way between the present French and German price levels would not have any appreciable net effect on the total production of the Community if the response of supply to price changes, both upward and downward, were about the same in all three countries. It is likely, however, that the increases in production would tend to be greater than the decreases, at least in the medium term, because the scope for further improvements in yield would not necessarily disappear with the decline of prices and because of the possible difficulties of shifting production from grains to alternative crops. Under these conditions, the adoption of a common price at a mid-point between the present French and German producer prices would on balance have a more stimulating effect on the Community's grain output than if the national grain policies of the member countries continued unchanged in their present form. Naturally, the nearer to German prices the common price is fixed, the greater the encouragement that would be given to production in the Community.

Apart from the future common price levels, the most important factor will be the way in which the common policy is administered. It is significant in this respect that the latest proposals, which discard import quotas in favor of a more flexible system of import licensing, constitute, in principle, a move toward a more liberal import policy. At the same time, however, the fact that import licenses can be suspended indefinitely at short notice leaves a great deal to the discretion of the controlling authority.

It is not likely that the adoption of a common agricultural policy will substantially modify the existing trends in production, consumption and net imports of wheat. The possibility of full self-sufficiency in wheat in the near future, however, does not necessarily mean a complete cessation of imports. Despite the official encouragement given to the production of durum wheat and the existing possibilities of increasing its output, particularly in Italy and in southern France, imports of hard and durum wheat will probably continue to be of the order of 2 to 3 million tons a year, compared with 4.5 million tons aggregate wheat and flour imports in 1959/60, because their production tends to be limited by climatic factors within the Community and in order to maintain trade commitments with third countries. However, full self-sufficiency implies that the corresponding quantities of soft wheat produced in member countries would have to find new markets

inside or outside the Community, possibly in the form of gifts to less developed countries, or would have to be stocked.

United Kingdom membership

These conclusions would have to be qualified should other European countries, and especially the United Kingdom — the world's major importer of wheat (accounting for 10 percent of world wheat imports) and of coarse grains (more than 20 percent of world imports) — become full members of the Community.

While present grain policies of both EEC countries and the United Kingdom have the effect of maintaining the price to the farmer above the world price, there is a basic difference between them in that the price received by the British wheat grower in the market is brought up to a fixed guaranteed level by means of a deficiency payment financed out of general taxation. Consequently, there is no need in the United Kingdom for official support buying or direct import restrictions, and imports of all grains from Commonwealth sources enter free of duty, as do also supplies of wheat from other countries. Imports from non-Commonwealth sources of rye, barley and maize are subject only to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 percent and oats to one of 3 sh. per hundredweight. The adoption of any system of deficiency payments would present great difficulties in the European Economic Community. Because of its higher degree of self-sufficiency, particularly for wheat, such a system would constitute a heavy charge on public funds.

Should the United Kingdom adopt the EEC type of grain policy, the internal effects of such a step would largely depend on the level of the agreed target prices. The current guaranteed prices of wheat in the United Kingdom are lower than those in EEC countries, while for coarse grains, including barley, British prices are about equal to the EEC average. Consequently, no serious damage could be done to the United Kingdom producers of coarse grains, while a net price advantage would accrue to its wheat growers in an enlarged EEC (including the United Kingdom) in which the target prices for grains were maintained at about the present EEC average levels. The consequences might be more serious to United Kingdom consumers of grains who would then be deprived of the benefit of low import prices, though there would be some indirect savings resulting from the disappearance of the existing deficiency payments.

The international effects of United Kingdom membership in the field of grains would depend greatly on whether the temperate zone members of the Commonwealth were associated in one way or another with EEC. The Commonwealth countries have supplied in recent years two thirds of the 5 million tons of wheat and wheat flour imported annually into the

United Kingdom and one quarter of the coarse grain imports of 4 to 5 million tons. Canada has supplied about 90 percent of all Commonwealth grains shipped to the United Kingdom and the remainder has come almost entirely from Australia. Unless special arrangements are made to protect their interests, the Commonwealth countries would be faced in United Kingdom markets, not only with a loss of preference on their exports of coarse grains, but also with discriminatory arrangements in favor of EEC supplies of all grains, whose aggregate shipments have accounted in recent years for only 4 percent of the United Kingdom's wheat imports and for less than 7 percent of its imports of coarse grains.

If the forthcoming negotiations result in some special arrangements for maintaining the present volume of the Commonwealth exports of grains to the United Kingdom, there would remain residual import requirements of some 4 to 5 million tons of grains. Should the EEC countries, and in particular France, take advantage of this opportunity to increase their grain exports, the main losers would probably be the United States, the largest non-Commonwealth source of United Kingdom imports, which provides some 10 percent of the gross wheat and wheat flour imports of the United Kingdom and as much as half of its total coarse grain imports, and, to a lesser extent, Argentina.

COCOA IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Recent trends

The rising trend in the production of cocoa beans has accelerated in the past two years. World output rose from about 900,000 tons in 1958/59 to 1,170,000 in 1960/61, an average annual increase of 14 percent. More than 90 percent of the increase has taken place in west Africa, mainly in Ghana and Nigeria. Production in Brazil, and to a lesser extent in Ecuador and the Dominican Republic, has also shown a marked upward trend. Unless low prices discourage harvesting and farm-maintenance work, this upward trend is likely to continue. In west Africa, favorable weather conditions in most of the cocoa regions accounted for a large part of the increase, but more permanent factors are also at work. The new plantings made since 1950, and especially the use in recent years of higher yielding varieties, seem to have contributed much to the increase and the results will continue to be seen in future years, offsetting the decline in yields from ageing trees. But probably most important of all have been the effects of spraying against capsids, and other disease and pest control efforts. In Brazil, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic, the increases are due largely to new plantings and to spraying. In some of the small producing countries, including Western Samoa and New Guinea, considerable new planting has taken place, and increases there are also likely to continue.

These factors suggest that world production of cocoa beans will continue to rise in the next few years; nevertheless, the influence of low prices over a long period, together with increased costs in some producing areas, cannot be ignored, and a relaxation of farmers' efforts in maintenance could offset the upward trend.

Consumption, too, has risen during this period, but much more slowly than production. Owing to the

effects of the 1957 price rise, it declined in 1958 and 1959 but began to rise in 1960, and there are indications that grindings in 1961 will exceed the million ton mark (compared with 830,000 tons in 1958). Grindings have risen by an average of about 5 percent during the last two years. The more rapid increase in production has resulted in a net addition to stocks of about 250,000 tons (40 percent).

The six countries of the European Economic Community as a group form the largest import market for cocoa beans, accounting for about 34 percent of world imports and some 30 percent of world consumption. (The difference between these percentages is due to exports of cocoa products.) Although per caput consumption is relatively high, it has kept pace with the growth in consumption in other parts of the world.

Cocoa is produced in several African territories which were formerly under French and Belgian administration and which have indicated their wish to remain associated with the European Economic Community — Cameroun, Congo ex-Belgian and Congo ex-French, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar and Togo. In line with the general upward trend, production in these countries has risen during the past five years, their share in world production remaining fairly stable at around 15 to 16 percent.

The common policy

The provisions of the Rome Treaty for a common agricultural policy are not important for a tropical product such as cocoa, although this crop is included in Annex II of the Treaty, so that Articles 39-46 could therefore be applied. The Commission of the European Economic Community has, however, abandoned the proposal for implementation of quantitative restrictions on imports from third countries.

Table 4. - National Tariffs on 1 January 1957 and EEC External Tariff

Product	National tariffs 1957			EEC external tariff (as provided in Treaty)	
	Bene-lux	France	Italy	Germany, West-ern	
..... Percentage ad valorem					
18.01 Cocoa beans, also broken beans, raw or roasted	10	25	15	10	9
18.02 Cocoa shells, cocoa husks, etc., cocoa waste	—	25	19	25	9
18.03 Cocoa mass, also defatted (cocoa press cake)	10	25	21	35	25
18.04 Cocoa butter, including cocoa fat	6	25	25	35	22
18.05 Cocoa powder, unsweetened	10	25	22	30	27
18.06 Chocolate and other foods containing cocoa:					
A. Cocoa powder, sweetened only	18	30	30	40	—
Containing by weight :					
I. 60% or less sugar	—	—	—	—	30
II. more than 60% sugar	—	—	—	—	80
B. Others	18	30	30	40	30

^aNot applied. — ^bUnground. — ^cReduced to 30 percent. — ^dLarger quantities 20 percent. — ^eNot more than DM 160 per 100 kg.

The tariff provisions, on the other hand, are of particular importance to cocoa producing countries. During the three stages of the twelve-year transitional period, internal tariffs of the Six are to be reduced and will be eliminated by 1970 (or 1973 at the latest). With the creation of a customs union between the six members of the Community and the associated overseas countries, the tariff reductions will apply equally to imports from the latter. At the same time, tariffs of member countries on imports from third countries will be adjusted in three stages to the level of the common external tariff provided for by the Treaty.

National tariffs of the EEC countries on imports of cocoa and cocoa products at 1 January 1957 (the basis for reductions under the Treaty) are set out in Table 4 together with the common external tariffs laid down in the Treaty.

In France, Benelux and Italy, however, these rates are not applied, and during the postwar period cocoa has entered free of duty. (France introduced a 3 percent duty on cocoa imports from outside countries early in 1959.) Thus, although the 9 percent duty of the common tariff is less than the average of present rates of duty, it is considerably higher than the average of the tariffs actually applied to imports into the Six.

At the end of the first stage, therefore, cocoa imports from associated countries would enjoy a tariff preference of 2.7 percent, and at the end of the sec-

ond stage, of 5.4 percent, over imports from non-associated producing countries (in the case of imports into Western Germany the preference would be 1.5 and 4.0 percent); at the end of the transitional period, from 1970, the full preference of 9 percent would be effective. The dates for the completion of each stage may be advanced and, in fact, the first alignment of national tariffs was implemented on 1 January 1961, one year in advance of the schedule. Moreover, as a result of various negotiations, the Community has decided to operate a 20 percent provisional reduction of the external tariff on products from third countries.

Further modifications are considered likely. For certain tropical products, including cocoa, the EEC Commission has proposed that import duties on produce from the associated countries be reduced by 50 percent on 1 January 1963, and completely eliminated by 1 January 1965. A similar acceleration is recommended for the adjustment to the common external tariff, namely a 50 percent adjustment by 1 January 1963 and complete alignment by 1 January 1965. But the Commission also proposed a reduction of 50 percent in the common external tariff for cocoa (and also bananas and coffee), so that the common tariff for cocoa would be 4.5 percent instead of 9 percent as originally provided. The Commission further proposed that the European Common Market countries which have consumption taxes for cocoa should reduce them by 50 percent on 1 January 1963, and plan to eliminate them completely by 1 January 1965.

The reduced preference for imports from associated countries involved in these proposals would be compensated by additional direct aid and also by measures to stabilize export earnings of associated countries. Both member countries and associated countries would contribute to a fund for these purposes.

Up to the end of 1960, as could be expected, imports into the Six were not influenced perceptibly by the establishment of the Community. There are no quantitative restrictions on cocoa imports into the Six. Those formerly applied in France, which has traditionally obtained about 80 percent of its total requirements from its former dependent territories, were removed a few years ago. Import licenses have been required for cocoa imports into Belgium but have been freely given.

Possible effects

Future effects will depend on:

- the trend of world production of cocoa beans;
- the actual level of the common external tariff;
- the measures to stimulate expansion of production.

Had cocoa beans continued in short supply, the main effect of the external tariff would probably have been a change in the pattern of international trade. Imports from associated countries could, in such circumstances, be expected to expand gradually at the expense of other producing areas, unless quality factors and general economic considerations created counter-forces to neutralize the effects of the tariff preference. Since more than 90 percent of the imports of the Six consist of ordinary or bulk cocoa, the quality factor would not be of great importance, while the effect of general economic conditions would depend on numerous factors, which of course change from time to time. On the other hand, supplies from nonassociated territories would fill the markets from which the associated countries had withdrawn to take advantage of the tariff preference. Such diversions would not necessarily be to the disadvantage of nonparticipating countries. Indeed, until now the associated countries have sought to diversify their export markets and to avoid exclusive dependence on metropolitan trade. About 30 percent of their exports in 1958 and 1959 were shipped to destinations other than the Six.

However, the recent rise in production has given a new significance to the tariff preference provisions. Under conditions of world surplus, the preference could mean that associated countries would find markets for their crops, while other producers might be unable to dispose of their entire production. Since the associated countries produce only 50 percent of the cocoa bean requirements of the Six, the effects of the preference might be considerable, especially if it is of the order of 9 percent. A lowering of the preferential tariff would reduce such effects, at least proportionately, but it might still provide a real incentive for the expansion of production.

Table 5. - Cocoa beans : Imports into the European Economic Community, Average 1958-60

Region	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany, Western	Netherlands	Italy	Total	Percentage of total imports
	..... Thousand metric tons						Percent
Associated territories	2.0	47.4	12.5	24.0	2.5	88.4	32.9
Ghana and Nigeria	3.4	6.9	65.3	34.0	18.0	127.6	47.5
Latin America ¹	3.1	1.0	21.9	7.2	3.7	36.9	13.7
Others	2.0	1.0	2.9	8.6	1.3	15.8	5.9
TOTAL	10.5	56.3	102.6	73.8	25.5	268.7	100
Imports of Common Market countries as percentage of world imports	1.3	7.2	13.1	9.4	3.3	34.3	-

¹Including West Indies.

Table 6. - Cocoa beans: Production and Exports in the Main Producing Countries, 1956/57-1960/61

Country	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
..... Thousand metric tons					
EEC associated countries	144	124	132	146	192
Ghana	268	210	260	322	*435
Nigeria	137	90	143	159	193
Brazil	161	162	174	195	138
TOTAL WORLD PRODUCTION	901	776	902	1 032	1 170
..... Percentage					
Production of EEC associated countries as percentage of world production	16	16	15	14	16
..... Thousand metric tons					
Exports of associated territories ¹	134	132	116	133	142
..... Percentage					
Exports to EEC countries as percentage of total exports of associated territories	72	71	67	69	67

* Preliminary.

¹Calendar years corresponding to first year indicated.

Finally, it is necessary to consider the general financial and institutional proposals for increasing production. If the measures to be implemented are of significant scope, they could be of considerable importance in stimulating production expansion in five to seven years' time. Indeed, the possibilities of expanding production in the associated countries, and especially in the Ivory Coast, have recently become very much greater as a result of new technical and agronomic developments. New techniques of re-establishing cocoa in old areas, including areas in which cocoa had been replaced by food crops, has added very markedly to the production potential of some of these countries. Advances in methods of controlling diseases and pests have also been important. Finally, the less favorable economic outlook for robusta coffee is likely to enhance emphasis on cocoa production, especially in the Ivory Coast.

On the other hand, it is reasonable to anticipate that, to some extent, increased imports from associated countries will be counterbalanced by higher consumption. If a high rate of economic growth continues, consumption of cocoa products is likely to increase. While the 9 percent external tariff, if implemented, might have some adverse effects on prices (especially since the price of other products such as sugar may also rise somewhat), it is possible that the recommendations to reduce internal excise and other taxes may bear fruit. At present, internal excise taxes and other fiscal imposts add approxi-

mately 30 percent to the retail prices of chocolate in Italy and 12 percent in Western Germany.

Although the average per caput consumption is relatively high in the Six, there are considerable differences among them and there is scope for consumption expansion. Per caput consumption of chocolate products in terms of beans at present is 2 kg in the Netherlands, 1.70 to 1.80 kg in Belgium and Germany, 1 kg in France, and 0.35 kg in Italy. Studies show that while many factors, such as taste, climatic conditions, availability of other foods, etc., influence consumption, the major factors explaining the differences between countries are income and prices. In general a 10 percent rise in income, or a 10 percent decline in prices, seems to be associated in most western European countries with a rise in consumption of 4 to 5 percent. On balance, the rise in per caput income during the next five years and the probable decline in the price of cocoa beans as compared with 1959/60 may result in a consumption increase in the Six of about 25 percent by 1965. This would mean that their total imports would go up by 70,000 tons, sufficient to absorb an increase of 50 to 75 percent in the associated countries' production. Reduced excise taxes and other internal imposts could have very marked effects on retail prices and lead to further increases in consumption.

Cocoa products

The adjustment of national tariffs for cocoa products to the common external tariff, as in the case of the tariff for cocoa beans, is to be accomplished in three stages, ending at the beginning of 1962, 1966 and 1970, though these stages may be accelerated by agreement. EEC countries have an important share in world trade in cocoa and chocolate products. A large proportion of this trade is carried on between these countries, and it will no doubt expand when free trade is fully established within the area. World trade in chocolate and chocolate products increased by about 30 percent in the five years 1956-60, but the Community's trade expanded even more, reaching about 30 percent of the total.

One possible result of the Common Market might be that outside countries would establish subsidiary factories in EEC countries to avoid the high external tariffs on their products, thus increasing competition within the Community. If the external tariff on cocoa beans, together with higher prices for sugar, led to higher retail prices and therefore to a fall in consumption, the cheaper chocolate products, manufactured in greater quantities, would be particularly affected.

Membership of the United Kingdom

Participation of the United Kingdom could have substantial effects on the structure of the Community. All would depend on the conditions of its participation, and especially on the position of Ghana, Nigeria and other Commonwealth cocoa producing countries in relation to the Community.

The United Kingdom imports about 93,000 tons of beans and about 60,000 tons of cocoa products, which is equivalent to 40,000 tons of beans. About 90 percent of its cocoa bean imports comes from Ghana, Nigeria and other Commonwealth countries. Participation of the United Kingdom would thus greatly expand the preferential market.

Moreover, it is possible that one of the conditions of the United Kingdom's participation would be reduction, or even removal, of the external tariff for cocoa beans; and the benefits of association, as far as cocoa production is concerned, would be conferred through the operation of the Development Fund, including assistance in stabilizing prices.

On the other hand, participation of Ghana, Nigeria and other Commonwealth cocoa producing countries would have considerable effects on the present cocoa producing associated territories. These countries, together with those now associated with the Common Market, produce more than twice the total import requirements of the Six plus the United Kingdom. In view of these circumstances, it is doubtful whether the preferential tariff could have any effect on production, even if it were kept at the level of 9 percent, as first proposed.

Statistical Tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during September 1961

Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
WHEAT		1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.	SOYBEANS		1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.
Germany, Eastern ¹	1960	418	1 456	Canada	1961	121	191
United States	1961	—	32 943	United States	1961	—	19 604
Japan	1961	—	1 779	GROUNDNUTS			
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	1961	581	1 436	United States ²	1961	—	802
RYE				COTTONSEED			
Spain	1961	485	316	United States	1961	—	5 234
BARLEY				LINSEED			
Spain	1960	1 385	—	Canada	1961	956	371
	1961	—	1 508	United States	1961	1 106	531
United States	1961	—	8 282	RAPESSEED			
Japan	1961	692	1 976	France	1961	74	109
OATS				Germany, Western	1961	37	75
Spain	1961	—	472	Canada	1961	301	210
Canada	1961	4 688	5 060	Japan	1961	195	273
United States	1961	9 842	14 421	TOBACCO			
Argentina ³	1960	768	843	United States	1961	473	906
MAIZE				COTTON (lint)			
Yugoslavia	1960	2 570	6 160	United States	1961	—	3 105
Argentina ³	1960	2 744	4 850	MILK			
SORGHUM				Spain ⁷	1948-52	1 950	1 665
United States	1961	4 411	12 195		1953	2 412	2 077
RICE					1954	2 474	2 068
Japan	1961	—	16 290		1955	2 336	1 931
Pakistan ⁴	1960	10 038	16 053		1956	2 476	2 076
Viet-Nam, South	1960	2 318	4 955	Spain ⁷	1957	2 552	2 151
POTATOES					1958	2 405	2 045
France	1961	843	13 924	Australia ⁸	1959	2 314	1 950
United Kingdom	1959	—	7 027		1960	2 456	2 075
	1960	—	7 333	Argentina	1958	—	4 478
Canada	1961	134	1 930		1959	—	4 478
United States	1961	—	12 630	Australia ⁸	1960	—	4 668
Argentina ³	1960	203	2 072		1961	—	6 576
India ⁵	1960	358	2 699	LIVESTOCK NUMBERS			
	1961	—	—	CATTLE			
CHICK-PEAS				Spain	1960/61	30-XI-60	3 640
Spain	1960	238	120	United Kingdom ⁹	1959/60	VI-60	11 771
	1961	265	131	Argentina	1958/59	30-VI-59	41 206
India ⁶	1961	9 503	16 307	Turkey	1960/61	31-XII-60	12 435
APPLES				SHEEP			
Germany, Western	1960	—	2 489	Spain	1960/61	30-XI-60	22 622
	1961	—	841	United Kingdom ⁹	1959/60	VI-60	27 871
PEARS				Argentina	1958/59	30-VI-59	48 868
Germany, Western	1960	—	634	Turkey	1960/61	31-XII-60	34 463
	1961	—	374	PIGS			
GRAPES (total)				Spain	1960/61	30-XI-60	6 032
Spain	1961	—	3 220	United Kingdom ⁹	1959/60	VI-60	5 724
United States	1961	—	2 930	Argentina	1957/58	30-VI-58	4 846
				Turkey	1960/61	31-XII-60	1 312
HORSES							

NOTE : 1961 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (-) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

¹ Includes spelt. — ² Crop year beginning in year stated. — ³ Final. — ⁴ Crop year ending in year stated. — ⁵ Picked and threshed. — ⁶ Cow, goat and sheep milk. — ⁷ Including milk fed to but excluding milk sucked by young animals. — ⁸ Year ending 30 June of year stated. — ⁹ On agricultural holdings.

— Year ending 30 June or year stated. — On agricultural holdings.

NOTE : Les données relatives à 1961 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (-) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

¹ Y compris l'épeautre. — ² Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée.
² Chiffre définitif. — ³ Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — ⁴ Ara-
chides récoltées et battues. — ⁵ Lait de vache, de chèvre et de brebis. — ⁶ Non
compris le lait tété au pis par les jeunes animaux, mais y compris le lait au-
rement fourni à ces animaux. — ⁷ Année finissant le 30 juin de l'année indi-
quée. — ⁸ Dans les exploitations agricoles.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

21

Table 2. - Olives and olive oil : Production,
1947/48-1952/53, 1958/59, 1959/60, and 1960/61¹

Country — Pays	Production of olives				Production of olive oil			
	Production d'olives				Production d'huile d'olive			
	1947/48- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1947/48- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
<i>Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques</i>								
EUROPE								
France	29	6	3	*8	6	2	—	*1
Greece ²	*559	447	758	376	120	101	176	87
Italy	1 280	1 462	1 654	2 094	253	291	*291	*380
Portugal ⁴	486	390	*620	*583	70	62	92	84
Spain ⁴	1 761	1 644	2 228	360	314	440	—	455
Yugoslavia	*28	20	3	21	*4	3	—	3
Total	4 140	3 990	5 300	5 210	860	820	1 080	1 120
N. and S. AMERICA								
Argentina	22	46	68	34	*2	7	8	11
United States	45	62	24	59	3	*5	*1	...
Total	85	130	120	120	5	15	10	15
ASIA								
Cyprus	10	6	...	...	2	1	...	...
Iran	*16	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
Israel	6	20	8	7	*1	4	*2	—
Jordan	*23	52	11	...	*1	*2	*2	...
Lebanon ³	*37	42	18	30	*12	10	3	6
Turkey	269	482	402	427	48	90	66	79
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	61	65	28	47	9	15	6	*11
Total	420	680	490	580	75	120	80	100
AFRICA								
Algeria	148	147	...	*140	18	17	*20	*23
Libya	24	33	3	...	4	6	—	*3
Tripolitania ⁴	*91	198	*113	...	*13	27	*20	*23
Morocco .....	...	...	...	*550	53	135	59	137
Tunisia ⁴ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	*2, *2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	...	...	...	910	90	190	100	190
WORLD TOTAL	5 160	5 730	6 370	6 820	1 030	1 140	1 270	1 430

NOTE : The information available for the majority of countries is insufficient to determine whether production estimates relate to total production (including oil extracted from olive residues) or to virgin oils extracted by mechanical methods only. In some cases, data may refer to edible production only, which may include some quantities of oil extracted from olive residues. European totals include estimated quantities for countries assumed to report only production of virgin oils extracted by mechanical processes.

¹ 1960/61, preliminary. — ² Oil data include oil extracted by solvents. — ³ Average of 4 years. — ⁴ Oil extracted by mechanical methods only. — ⁵ Olives crushed for oil. — ⁶ Average of 5 years. — ⁷ 1947/48. — ⁸ Former French Zone only. — ⁹ Excluding oasis olives.

Tableau 2. - Olives et huile d'olive : Production,
1947/48-1952/53, 1958/59, 1959/60 et 1960/61¹

Country — Pays	Production of olives				Production of olive oil			
	Production d'olives				Production d'huile d'olive			
	1947/48- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1947/48- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
<i>Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques</i>								
EUROPE								
France	29	6	3	*8	6	2	—	*1
Greece ²	*559	447	758	376	120	101	176	87
Italy	1 280	1 462	1 654	2 094	253	291	*291	*380
Portugal ⁴	486	390	*620	*583	70	62	92	84
Spain ⁴	1 761	1 644	2 228	360	314	440	—	455
Yugoslavia	*28	20	3	21	*4	3	—	3
Total	4 140	3 990	5 300	5 210	860	820	1 080	1 120
N. and S. AMERICA								
Argentina	22	46	68	34	*2	7	8	11
United States	45	62	24	59	3	*5	*1	...
Total	85	130	120	120	5	15	10	15
ASIA								
Cyprus	10	6	...	...	2	1	...	...
Iran	*16	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
Israel	6	20	8	7	*1	4	*2	—
Jordan	*23	52	11	...	*1	*2	*2	...
Lebanon ³	*37	42	18	30	*12	10	3	6
Turkey	269	482	402	427	48	90	66	79
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	61	65	28	47	9	15	6	*11
Total	420	680	490	580	75	120	80	100
AFRICA								
Algeria	148	147	...	*140	18	17	*20	*23
Libya	24	33	3	...	4	6	—	*3
Tripolitania ⁴	*91	198	*113	...	*13	27	*20	*23
Morocco .....	...	...	...	*550	53	135	59	137
Tunisia ⁴ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	*2, *2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	...	...	...	910	90	190	100	190
WORLD TOTAL	5 160	5 730	6 370	6 820	1 030	1 140	1 270	1 430

NOTE : Dans la majorité des cas, on ne dispose pas de renseignements suffisants pour déterminer si les chiffres représentent la production totale d'huile (y compris l'huile de grignons), ou seulement la production d'huile vierge extraite mécaniquement. Dans certains cas, les chiffres peuvent se rapporter à la production d'huile comestible seulement, laquelle peut comprendre certaines quantités d'huile de grignons. Les totaux européens comprennent des estimations pour les pays où l'on présume que seule est enregistrée la production d'huile vierge extraite mécaniquement.

¹ 1960/61, chiffres préliminaires. — ² Les chiffres de l'huile comprennent l'huile extraite par solvants. — ³ Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁴ Huile extraite mécaniquement. — ⁵ Olives broyées pour l'extraction d'huile. — ⁶ Moyenne de 5 années. — ⁷ 1947/48. — ⁸ Ancienne zone française seulement. — ⁹ Non compris les olives des oasis.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 3. - Groundnuts (in shell) : Area and production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1958/59, 1959/60, and 1960/61¹Tableau 3. - Arachides (non décortiquées) : Superficie et production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1958/59, 1959/60 et 1960/61¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1948/49- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons				
EUROPE								
Greece	*2	2	2	2	*4	5	4	5
Italy	4	5	5	5	12	11	12	12
Spain	8	6	6	...		8	9	...
Total	15	15	15	...	25	25	30	30
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	*16	*7	*12	*27	*12	*5	*9	*18
Dominican Republic	*22	*50	*52	...	15	61	65	...
Mexico	46	68	74	70	55	82	90	96
United States ⁴	914	613	588	571	839	823	720	809
Total	1 010	750	740	730	920	980	890	990
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	119	260	190	191	120	241	209	225
Brazil	137	255	273	*370	139	357	368	*488
Paraguay	13	10	10	...	12	9	8	...
Uruguay	10	8	8	*9	6	3	6	*7
Total	290	550	500	590	285	620	610	740
ASIA								
Burma	277	397	408	*445	154	289	256	*240
China, Taiwan	80	104	99	101	57	96	97	102
India	4 379	5 898	6 015	6 254	3 197	4 889	4 005	4 424
Indonesia	*285	331	363	...	*280	386	425	*366
Japan ⁴	16	44	43	55	21	83	94	126
Philippines	27	27	24	...	19	16	15	...
Thailand	63	96	98	100	60	121	124	123
Total	5 150	6 960	7 130	7 390	3 810	5 960	5 110	5 510
China, Mainland	*1 530	*2 375	*2 000	*2 100	*2 060	*2 720	*2 270	*2 270
AFRICA								
Cameroun	130	134	*140	*142	92	66	*70	*70
Congo (ex-Belgian)	250	276	262	*279	155	169	174	*181
Former French Equatorial Africa	*160	*244	*240	*245	*84	*190	*180	*185
Former French West Africa								
Dahomey ⁷	*34	...	...	...	*8	*16	*13	*17
Guinea	31	...	...	...	18	*25	...	...
Ivory Coast	36	...	...	...	15	...		
Mali ⁷	172	...	...	...	88	*86	*57	*83
Niger	123	324	313	...	61	168	104	*110
Senegal	675	881	918	...	558	765	800	887
Upper volta	*168	...	...	...	*52	...	*50	...
Gambia	*93	*111	...	...	63	*65	*56	*78
Ghana	*55	55	...	...	*43	41	*41	*49
Madagascar	16	*57	...	...	12	*34	*40	...
Nigeria	*610	*650	...	...	*690	*1 025	*900	*1 150
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia	*50	...	...	...	35	79	74	...
South Africa .....	...	244	236	...	105	195	214	*291
Sudan	38	*156	*145	...	20	*138	*171	*152
Tanganyika ⁶	56	...	...	...	20	13	16	23
Togo	23	29	23	...	13	8	9	*6
Uganda ⁶	*144	181	173	...	*153	*163	*152	*163
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	11	16	17	*17	18	33	34	*35
Total	3 130	4 850	4 290	...	2 390	3 590	3 450	3 960
OCEANIA								
Australia	8	24	17	*19	8	32	19	*23
WORLD TOTAL	11 100	15 500	14 700	15 100	9 500	13 900	12 400	13 500

¹ 1960/61, preliminary. — * Average of 4 years. — ^a Average of 3 years. — ^b Picked and threshed. — ^c Dried in shell. — ^d Average of 2 years. — ^e Commercial production. — ^f Estimated production sold or for sale. — ^g Crops in villages.

¹ 1960/61, chiffres préliminaires. — ^a Moyenne de 4 années. — ^b Moyenne de 3 années. — ^c Récoltées et battues. — ^d Séchées en coques. — ^e Moyenne de 2 années. — ^f Production commerciale. — ^g Estimation de la production vendue ou à vendre. — ^h Cultures dans les villages.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

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Table 4. - Cottonseed : Area and production,
1948/49-1952/53, 1958/59, 1959/60, and 1960/61¹

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1948/49- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
1 000 hectares								1 000 metric tons
EUROPE								
Albania	318	24	*26	*26	6	12	*13	*13
Bulgaria	92	68	78	*79	22	28	31	*39
Greece	70	163	132	168	43	124	112	140
Hungary	*21	—	—	—	*2	—	—	—
Italy	27	36	36	22	7	12	18	9
Romania	*120	14	15	*14	*22	3	2	*2
Spain	47	169	225	*259	16	81	127	*145
Yugoslavia	21	13	13	11	4	5	6	4
Total	400	490	520	520	120	260	310	330
U.S.S.R.	2 274	2 149	2 152	2 190	*1 880	2 886	3 089	2 906
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
El Salvador	21	54	39	*57	13	72	57	*80
Guatemala	*5	*28	*18	*24	3	26	26	*33
Haiti	*16	*10	*7	*3	*2	*1	*1	*1
Mexico	676	1 028	754	*919	384	917	654	*904
Nicaragua	21	*79	*67	*56	16	*93	*56	*63
United States	9 798	4 795	6 118	6 195	5 277	4 353	5 435	5 340
West Indies Federation	*7	*4	*3	*4	*2	*1	*1	*1
Total	10 550	6 010	7 010	7 340	5 700	5 470	6 230	6 430
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	497	496	461	*506	223	181	166	*254
Brazil ^a	2 603	2 707	2 745	2 805	749	751	884	918
Colombia	45	*95	*154	*146	19	*65	*132	*130
Ecuador	*15	22	18	*19	*4	7	6	*4
Paraguay	55	66	*67	*61	28	18	16	*22
Peru	151	238	236	250	121	192	199	209
Venezuela	13	33	...	...	6	14	17	*17
Total	3 380	3 660	3 710	3 810	1 150	1 230	1 420	1 550
ASIA								
Afghanistan	*21	*69	*69	*14	*22	*26	*26	*26
Burma	*108	*121	*134	*121	*28	*27	*37	*31
India	5 659	8 064	7 791	6 716	968	1 666	1 364	*1 825
Iran	*133	*260	*270	*304	*53	*143	*163	*191
Iraq	*29	*56	*49	*49	*8	*24	*21	*21
Korea, South	129	56	60	*51	42	15	16	*13
Pakistan	1 245	1 338	1 364	1 312	489	550	589	609
Thailand	34	40	41	*42	14	23	24	*24
Turkey	474	631	624	626	227	319	316	317
United Arab Republic	107	261	227	212	62	163	166	185
Syrian Region	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ^b	8 010	10 950	10 700	9 580	2 150	3 140	2 820	3 370
China, Mainland	*4 406	5 726	*5 989	*5 949	*1 730	4 200	*4 066	*3 810
AFRICA								
Angola	46	*51	*53	*53	12	*16	*14	*14
Congo (ex-Belgian)	333	340	368	*202	92	104	120	*65
Former French Equatorial Africa	*359	*413	*405	*424	56	*73	48	*82
Central African Republic	(*151)	(*175)	—	(*150)	(22)	(29)	(22)	(*22)
Chad	*208	(238)	200	(*273)	(34)	(44)	(26)	(*60)
Kenya	*21	46	38	*40	*6	6	6	*7
Mozambique	*267	*313	*297	*312	*57	*87	*91	*87
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	*30	*60	*60	*61
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	23	15	21	—	5	7	8	*8
Nyasaland	—	359	381	387	134	241	240	206
Sudan	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanganyika	74	*162	*182	*182	20	56	65	65
Uganda	624	815	633	*636	134	160	144	*132
United Arab Republic	761	800	739	787	725	852	855	892
Egyptian Region	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3 210	3 910	3 730	3 700	1 320	1 730	1 720	1 700
OCEANIA, Total	2	8	16	17	—	3	4	4
WORLD TOTAL	31 900	32 900	33 800	33 100	13 900	18 900	19 700	20 100

¹ 1960/61, preliminary. — *Average of 3 years. — ^a Average of 4 years. — ^b Data are on a calendar year basis. — ^c For India and Pakistan, allowance has been made in production totals for the difference between official crop statistics data and production estimated by trade sources. — ^d Average of 2 years. — ^e Purchases by Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board.

¹ 1960/61, chiffres préliminaires. — ^a Moyenne de 3 années. — ^b Moyenne de 4 années. — ^c Les données se rapportent à l'année civile. — ^d On a tenu compte dans les totaux de production de la différence existante, pour l'Inde et le Pakistan, entre les données statistiques officielles des récoltes et la production estimée selon les sources commerciales. — ^e Moyenne de 2 années. — ^f Achats effectués par le Cotton Marketing Board du Nigeria.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 5. - Linseed : Area and production, 1948/49-1952/53,
1958/59, 1959/60, and 1960/61¹Tableau 5. - Graines de lin : Superficie et production,
1948/49-1952/53, 1958/59, 1959/60 et 1960/61¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1948/49- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
1 000 hectares								
EUROPE								
Belgium	29	24	21	30	16	14	12	19
Czechoslovakia	40	56	56	..	*10	18	18	..
Denmark ²	12	1	1	*1	13	1	1	*1
Finland	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
France	44	43	34	46	15	32	27	41
Germany, Western	12	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Hungary ³	16	2	3	5	7	1	3	4
Italy	19	11	7	8	12	8	6	6
Netherlands	25	16	15	24	19	13	14	24
Poland	*96	98	107	..	*64	41	38	..
Spain	7	16	12	..	2	11	7	..
Sweden ⁴	29	2	1	*2	32	2	3	*3
United Kingdom ⁵	18	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
Yugoslavia ⁶	*2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Total	440	330	320	360	260	160	150	190
U.S.S.R.	*2 262	1 964	1 850	..	*283	502	395	..
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada ⁷	409	1 061	870	1 043	238	578	450	585
Mexico ⁸	56	20	30	*20	54	15	30	*16
United States ⁹	1 773	1 489	1 187	1 352	1 029	950	539	772
Total	2 240	2 570	2 090	2 420	1 320	1 540	1 020	1 370
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina ¹⁰	799	995	1 117	957	513	620	825	562
Brazil ¹¹	*27	*47	*39	*65	*25	26	28	*45
Chile	6	*7	*7	*8	5	*5	*5	*6
Uruguay ¹²	198	*118	*98	*119	106	72	50	*85
Total	1 040	1 170	1 260	1 150	650	720	910	700
ASIA								
India ¹³	1 438	1 605	1 944	1 713	384	454	438	417
Japan	20	14	12	*12	5	6	4	*4
Pakistan ¹⁴	29	*30	*30	*30	12	*16	*14	*14
Turkey	55	36	39	33	31	24	26	22
Total	1 550	1 710	2 050	1 810	440	500	490	470
AFRICA								
Algeria ¹⁵	25	—	..	..	10	—	—	..
Ethiopia ^{16,17}	4	..	3	..	50	47	49	..
Morocco ¹⁸	*80	49	40	*35	*35	19	20	*14
Tunisia ¹⁹	18	5	5	..	7	1	1	..
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	5	5	6	9	5	5	6	9
Total	230	160	150	160	110	70	80	70
OCEANIA								
Australia ²⁰	16	15	39	51	7	11	26	14
New Zealand ²¹	6	4	5	5	7	4	6	6
Total	22	19	44	56	14	15	32	20
WORLD TOTAL	7 800	8 000	7 800	7 900	3 100	3 500	3 100	3 300

NOTE : Unless otherwise specified, area figures refer to area for both fiber and seed.

¹ 1960/61, preliminary. — ² Average of 2 years. — ³ Flax grown for seed only. — ⁴ Average of 4 years. — ⁵ 1950/51. — ⁶ Area planted. — ⁷ Area refers to Eritrea only. — ⁸ Former French Zone only.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, les données de la superficie se rapportent à la superficie totale, cultivée pour la filasse et pour la graine.

¹ 1960/61, chiffres préliminaires. — ² Moyenne de 2 années. — ³ Lin cultivé seulement pour la graine. — ⁴ Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁵ 1950/51. — ⁶ Superficie plantée. — ⁷ La superficie se rapporte à l'Erythrée seulement. — ⁸ Ancienne zone française seulement.

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Table 6. - Soybeans : Area and production, 1948/49-1952/53,
1958/59, 1959/60, and 1960/61¹

Tableau 6. - Soja : Superficie et production, 1948/49-1952/53,
1958/59, 1959/60 et 1960/61¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1948/49- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
EUROPE								
Italy	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Romania	13	12	22	—	15	6	9	—
Yugoslavia	9	8	10	21	4	7	17	26
Total	50	25	35	45	30	15	30	40
U.S.S.R.								
	349	387	455	—	166	229	224	—
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	54	106	102	104	86	181	186	154
United States	5 101	9 709	9 158	9 566	7 312	15 792	14 503	15 207
Total	5 160	9 820	9 260	9 670	7 400	15 970	14 690	15 360
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil ^a	53	114	166	*212	*57	152	208	*260
ASIA								
Indonesia	380	594	606	—	270	418	431	*432
Japan	348	347	339	307	376	391	426	418
Korea, South	244	269	271	—	136	153	138	—
Thailand	17	20	21	22	14	22	23	24
Turkey	2	7	7	6	2	8	5	6
Total	1 380	1 690	1 700	1 670	1 020	1 270	1 280	1 310
China, Mainland								
	*8 994	*9 790	*9 700	*9 875	*7 282	*10 500	*11 400	*9 525
AFRICA, Total								
	30	40	30	40	15	20	20	30
WORLD TOTAL								
	16 000	21 900	21 300	22 000	16 000	28 200	27 900	26 800

Table 7. - Sesame : Area and production, 1948/49-1952/53,
1958/59, 1959/60, and 1960/61¹

Tableau 7. - Sésame : Superficie et production,
1948/49-1952/53, 1958/59, 1959/60 et 1960/61¹

Country Pays	33	27	30	32	9.2	7.6	10.8	9.3
Greece	1	2	2	1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4
Total	40	35	40	40	10	10	15	10
N., CENT., and S. AMERICA								
Colombia	15	—	—	—	8.4	*20.8	*20.0	*21.0
Mexico	159	200	205	215	80.1	116.6	125.4	129.0
Nicaragua	21	18	16	—	11.9	9.3	8.4	14.0
Venezuela	5	50	—	—	4.4	19.8	16.3	28.3
Total	220	310	300	340	115	180	180	200
ASIA								
Burma	371	373	434	—	43.7	52.5	66.3	65.2
India	2 182	2 226	2 195	1 966	429.4	519.2	364.8	293.0
Iran	—	—	—	—	*8.8	*10.5	*12.0	*11.0
Iraq	26	22	10	10	9.4	14.3	6.6	5.7
Japan	7	9	8	—	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.7
Pakistan	78	80	88	89	32.9	34.5	34.5	31.0
Thailand	16	21	21	—	8.1	17.1	16.8	18.0
Turkey	65	82	77	73	32.0	48.0	46.5	44.0
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	14	9	12	7	8.3	4.0	7.0	3.7
Total	2 820	2 900	2 930	2 690	590	730	590	500
China, Mainland								
	*1 480	*730	—	—	*830.0	*360.0	*380.0	*350.0
AFRICA								
Congo (ex-Belgian) ^b	18	17	18	—	6.1	5.0	6.0	6.0
Ethiopia	67	—	—	—	31.6	33.0	37.0	—
Former French Equat. Africa	10	—	—	—	3.2	*8.5	*8.5	8.5
Nigeria ^c	57	57	—	—	*13.0	*16.5	*21.3	28.4
Somalia Ex-Italian Somaliland	12	28	—	—	2.2	6.6	7.0	8.6
Sudan	158	*223	—	—	98.4	*139.3	*138.9	*144.9
Tanganyika	20	28	—	—	5.0	17.0	10.3	9.6
Uganda	93	99	95	—	*30.5	*33.5	31.8	—
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	15	17	18	—	12.2	14.6	15.6	15.3
Total	490	610	610	—	210	280	290	300
WORLD TOTAL								
	5 000	4 600	4 800	4 600	1 800	1 600	1 500	1 400

¹ 1960/61, preliminary. — ^a Average of 4 years. — ^b Average of 3 years. — ^c 1950/51. — ^d Rio Grande do Sul only. — ^e 1949/50; 22 provinces only. — ^f Crops in villages. — ^g Commercial production.

¹ 1960/61, chiffres préliminaires. — ^a Moyenne de 4 années. — ^b Moyenne de 3 années. — ^c 1950/51. — ^d Rio Grande do Sul seulement. — ^e 1949/50; 22 provinces seulement. — ^f Cultures dans les villages. — ^g Production commerciale.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 8. - Rapeseed : Area and production, 1948/49-1952/53,
1958/59, 1959/60, and 1960/61¹Tableau 8. - Graines de colza : Superficie et production,
1948/49-1952/53, 1958/59, 1959/60 et 1960/61¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1948/49- 1952/53	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons				
EUROPE								
Austria	6	6	4	4	5	9	6	6
Belgium	2	1			5	2		...
Czechoslovakia	23	39	46	39	25	48	73	...
Denmark	4	4	5		7	8	11	16
Finland	*6	9	19	3	*6	13	25	4
France	120	149	88	57	154	196	131	83
Germany								
Eastern	80	131	126	116	110	125	184	180
Western	54	33	28	32	83	58	59	69
Italy	15	8	7	8	14	11	10	10
Netherlands	17	5	3	3	33	9	8	8
Poland	*133	89	92		*100	80	131	120
Sweden	101	81	80		146	119	136	*65
Switzerland	2	5	5		4	10	10	9
Yugoslavia	10	9	7	*8	5	7	7	*8
Total	610	590	530	450	720	700	800	700
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10	253	88	309	9	176	82	252
Total	20	270	100	320	15	185	90	260
ASIA								
India ²	2 077	2 437	2 896	2 940	823	1 041	1 064	1 402
Japan	116	224	188	191	129	267	262	264
Pakistan ³	649	792	795	725	265	337	323	313
Total	2 850	3 460	3 890	3 860	1 220	1 650	1 650	1 980
China, Mainland	*1 592	...	...	...	*782	*1 090	*950	*1 000
AFRICA								
Ethiopia ⁴	...	...	...	...	20	19	20	...
WORLD TOTAL	5 100	6 900	7 000	7 200	2 800	3 700	3 500	4 000

Table 9. - Sunflowerseed : Area and production,
1948/49-1952/53, 1958/59, 1959/60, and 1960/61¹Tableau 9. - Graines de tournesol: Superficie et production,
1948/49-1952/53, 1958/59, 1959/60 et 1960/61¹

EUROPE								
Bulgaria	215	200	236	...	180	221	279	344
France	8	2	2	4	8	3	3	6
Hungary ⁵	234	85	97	69	217	100	115	68
Italy	5	4	3	4	6	6	4	6
Romania	*616	352	513	480	*200	286	529	522
Spain	*3	2	3	...	*1	1	2	...
Yugoslavia	109	74	86	74	93	80	114	95
Total	1 310	1 030	1 250	940	770	770	1 120	1 050
U.S.S.R.⁶	*3 623	3 907	3 896	4 190	*1 900	4 626	3 019	3 830
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada ⁷	11	20	17	10	6	10	17	10
United States	*9	—	—	—	45	—	—	—
Total	20	20	17	10	11	10	17	10
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 064	858	1 093	898	788	387	802	585
Chile	45	52	50	39	60	55	55	47
Uruguay ⁷	164	259	*185	*153	84	48	*80	*98
Total	1 270	1 170	1 330	1 090	930	490	930	730
ASIA								
Turkey	102	138	145	137	89	95	128	123
AFRICA								
Ethiopia ⁸	7	75	75	...	10	9	10	*10
Kenya ⁸	11	2	...	...	*3	3	2	*2
Morocco	*116	147	146	...	*6	2	87	*93
South Africa	*20	...	...	...	40	99	87	7
Tanganyika	180	200	200	200	70	130	110	120
WORLD TOTAL	6 540	6 470	6 840	6 580	3 880	6 120	5 340	5 860

¹ 1960/61, preliminary. — ² Average of 3 years. — ³ Rapeseed and mustard seed. — ⁴ Average of 4 years. — ⁵ Excluding Eritrea. — ⁶ Grown alone. — ⁷ Area sown. — ⁸ On farms and estates. — ⁹ Former French Zone only. — ¹⁰ 1952/53.

¹ 1960/61, chiffres préliminaires. — ² Moyenne de 3 années. — ³ Colza et moutarde. — ⁴ Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁵ Non compris l'Erythrée. — ⁶ Culture simple. — ⁷ Superficie ensemencée. — ⁸ Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — ⁹ Ancienne zone française seulement. — ¹⁰ 1952/53.

Table 10. - Palm kernels and palm oil: Production, 1955/56, 1956/57, 1957/58, 1958/59, 1959/60, and 1960/61¹Tableau 10. - Palmistes et huile de palme: Production, 1955/56, 1956/57, 1957/58, 1958/59, 1959/60 et 1960/61¹

Country Pays	Palm kernels - Palmistes						Palm oil - Huile de palme					
	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA												
Brazil ²	77.9	80.7	87.2	94.2	*95.0	...	...	*1.8	*2.3	*5.4	*3.7	*3.6
Costa Rica	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	16.3	18.8	20.9	21.4	*22.0	...	1.5	...	...	*11.8	*11.8	*12.4
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	120	120	140	150	150	...	...	...	23	21	22	...
ASIA												
Federation of Malaya ³	15.1	14.7	15.0	18.6	19.6	24.1	57.4	56.8	59.4	70.8	72.7	91.8
Indonesia ⁴	41.9	41.4	39.5	35.3	33.2	*32.5	165.8	164.9	160.2	147.7	137.5	*140.8
Total	57	56	55	54	53	57	223	222	220	219	210	233
AFRICA												
Angola ⁵	10.3	9.4	12.6	13.7	7.5	...	16.0	17.0	*18.5	*19.0	...	...
Cameroon ⁶	23.0	23.3	23.4	18.5	*23.4	*15.2	16.4	20.3	25.4	16.8	...	...
Congo (ex-Belgian) ⁷	119.9	139.9	146.1	143.8	161.7	*150.0	196.7	220.9	233.5	225.1	245.2	*240.0
Former French Equat. Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo	—	—	8.7	6.5	6.5	...	—	—	4.7	4.8	5.0	...
Former French West Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dahomey ⁸	47.7	38.8	*44.8	*61.0	*50.8	*61.0	17.5	18.2	*13.5	*18.6	*11.2	*14.2
Guinea ⁹	21.5	21.2	*20.9	*19.4	*23.4	*25.4	1.2	0.8	...	...	...	...
Ivory Coast ¹⁰	13.0	13.0	11.2	*17.3	*14.6	*18.3	7.1	8.0	6.4	...	...	...
Senegal ¹¹	5.5	3.3	*1.6	2.1	2.2	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia ¹²	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	...	2.1	—	—	—	—	—
Ghana ¹³	9.7	11.7	7.1	8.1	2.9	...	—	—	—	3.3	—	—
Liberia ¹⁴	9.6	10.0	10.6	11.1	19.3	...	*39.5	*41.2	39.0	—	—	—
Nigeria ¹⁵	424.7	473.1	418.5	468.1	433.9	428.8	(420.0)	(460.0)	(409.0)	(457.0)	(433.0)	(423.0)
Portuguese Guinea ¹⁶	12.2	22.7	14.3	16.4	15.0	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruanda Urundi	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.1	...
São Tomé and Príncipe	3.7	3.2	*6.5	3.0	*3.8	...	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	...
Sierra Leone ¹⁷	58.6	58.6	53.8	55.5	58.5	*56.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Equatorial Region	*2.3	*2.1	*3.9	4.6	5.3	...	—	—	4.1	4.3	3.0	...
Togo ¹⁸	8.7	*8.5	6.2	*12.0	*8.1	*12.2	2.6	*2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	...
Total	780	860	790	860	840	830	870	940	900	940	930	920
WORLD TOTAL	960	1 040	990	1 060	1 050	1 040	1 110	1 180	1 140	1 180	1 160	1 170

NOTE : Figures in parenthesis are FAO estimates.

NOTE : Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent des estimations de la FAO.

Palm kernels: Commercialized production has been considered as equal to total production. In cases where no information on either production or commercialization was available, production has been roughly estimated as equivalent to exports, assuming that virtually the total production is exported.

Palmistes: La production commercialisée a été considérée comme étant égale à la production totale. En l'absence de renseignements sur la production ou la commercialisation, on a estimé approximativement la production à une quantité correspondant au volume des exportations en supposant que la production est presque entièrement exportée.

Palm oil: Data shown for Latin American and Asian countries are considered as representing total production. For Africa, where there is important subsistence production, total production has been estimated as follows: for Angola, the Congo (ex-Belgian), former French West Africa, and Liberia, the available information on local consumption has been taken into account; for the other countries, total production has been calculated on the basis of the known palm-kernel production, and the estimated proportion between palm-kernel content and palm-oil content in the fruit of these regions. This proportion varies according to the country between 5-7:10. Palm oil production has been assumed to be made in these countries exclusively by native processes, which permit the extraction of 45-55% of the total palm-oil content. For Nigeria, moreover, the fact that a part of the oil is extracted by hand presses (extraction rate 65%) and a part by pioneer oil mills (extraction rate 85%) has been taken into account.

Huile de palme: Les données relatives aux pays d'Amérique latine et d'Afrique sont considérées comme représentant la production totale. Pour l'Afrique, où l'huile extraite par de nombreux producteurs est absorbée par la consommation familiale, la production totale a été estimée comme suit: pour l'Angola, l'ex-Congo belge, l'ex-Afrique-Occidentale française et le Libéria, on a tenu compte des renseignements disponibles concernant la consommation locale; pour les autres pays, la production totale d'huile de palme a été calculée en prenant comme base les chiffres connus de la production de palmistes et la teneur estimée en huile des palmistes dans ces régions. Cette teneur varie selon les pays entre 5 et 7:10. On a supposé que l'huile de palme était extraite dans ces pays uniquement par des procédés indigènes, qui permettent d'extraire 45 à 55% de la teneur totale en huile. De plus, en ce qui concerne le Nigeria, il a été tenu compte du fait que l'huile est extraite en partie au moyen de presses à bras (taux d'extraction 65%) et en partie par des «pioneer oil mills» (taux d'extraction 85%).

¹ 1960/61, preliminary. — ² Babassu kernels. — ³ Estate production. — ⁴ Palm kernel data relate to exports. — ⁵ Palm kernel data relate to commercial production. — ⁶ Plantation production and production from fruit delivered by native growers. — ⁷ Commercial production. — ⁸ Exports.

⁹ 1960/61, chiffres préliminaires. — ¹⁰ Noix de babassou. — ¹¹ Production des grands domaines. — ¹² Les chiffres des palmistes se rapportent aux exportations. — ¹³ Les chiffres des palmistes se rapportent à la production commerciale. — ¹⁴ Production des grands domaines et production provenant de fruits livrés par les cultivateurs indigènes. — ¹⁵ Production commerciale. — ¹⁶ Exportations.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCTION

Table 11. - Meat: Production in selected countries
(monthly data or monthly averages)

Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948-52	1959	1960	1960							1961						
					I-III	IV	V	VI	VII	I-III	IV	V	VI					
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																		
Algeria (Com.)	Total	13.5	5.8	...	4.8	6.2	5.3	5.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina (Com.)	Beef and veal	79.1	77.9	...	58.9	52.5	86.9	82.2	68.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	9.4	9.2	...	8.4	7.3	11.1	12.3	9.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	7.7	4.7	...	3.8	2.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Total	96.2	91.8	...	71.1	62.5	102.7	99.1	82.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beef and veal	51.2	71.2	56.1	55.4	62.5	72.0	71.7	65.3	48.6	51.3	70.0	79.9	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	7.5	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.9	8.8	9.8	9.2	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	44.2	47.9	50.3	44.4	41.4	41.6	38.7	48.6	42.1	44.9	44.0	...	...	...	...	...
Austria (Ins.)	Total	85.3	123.9	112.8	114.4	115.4	122.0	121.8	112.2	106.1	102.2	124.7	133.1	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium (Com.)	Total	17.3	24.0	24.8	23.2	23.6	25.5	24.6	24.9	22.8	24.9	22.8	28.5	...	...	...	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Total	26.4	36.4	40.7	39.8	35.8	37.6	46.2	38.3	39.3	40.1	38.7	51.4	...	...	...	...	...
	Beef and veal	24.1	38.9	29.7	34.9	31.8	28.5	31.1	24.1	27.4	28.7	24.8	30.7	...	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia (Com.)	Total	51.4	76.3	71.1	75.2	68.0	66.4	77.8	63.0	67.4	69.3	63.9	82.8	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark ³	Total	34.0	37.0	35.0	31.0	31.0	35.0	29.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	...	...	...	...	...
Federation of Malaya	Total	13.3	20.6	21.2	22.4	20.7	22.2	23.4	20.4	18.5	18.2	19.4	18.4	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	Total	4.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	...	...	...	...	...
France (Ins.)	Beef	60.0	63.1	68.8	64.3	59.2	62.4	63.2	61.9	81.5	69.7	75.6	65.8	...	...	...	...	...
	Veal	14.6	22.2	24.0	20.7	22.6	25.9	27.1	25.4	23.2	24.3	29.3	26.7	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	29.4	62.1	60.1	60.9	58.4	65.3	63.6	57.9	56.0	56.4	66.2	61.4	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	4.6	7.4	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.0	9.3	7.7	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	188.6	154.8	160.9	153.7	148.1	161.6	161.8	152.9	168.2	157.4	180.4	161.6	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Total	418.7	50.3	55.3	50.4	46.6	47.0	54.3	61.5	53.1	51.8	54.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ⁸ (Com.)	Beef and veal	137.6	64.0	67.4	63.8	61.2	68.9	61.9	62.8	69.4	62.2	73.5	58.3	...	...	...	...	...
Western ⁸ (Com.)	Pork	16.5	7.4	7.9	7.9	8.8	9.8	7.7	7.2	8.3	7.4	9.5	7.3	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary ^{7,8}	Total	149.7	109.8	116.6	110.0	112.2	131.6	113.7	110.5	116.8	114.8	142.8	113.3	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ⁹	Total	16.9	15.0	14.7	15.5	14.8	14.4	13.5	12.0	16.1	12.3	14.3	15.6	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Total	8.8	27.9	24.5	23.9	24.5	22.7	22.4	22.8	24.0	24.5	26.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	145.7	19.8	19.7	20.5	...	28.7	...	19.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	4.3	3.7	3.3	4.9	...	3.1	...	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	27.1	35.6	39.3	75.8	...	35.7	...	70.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland ³	Total	46.1	59.1	62.3	101.2	...	67.5	...	94.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	Total	59.1	59.6	65.3	56.0	67.8	64.2	48.8	78.6	64.7	86.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beef and veal	81.0	81.6	85.7	75.6	88.4	81.8	66.2	101.7	83.8	105.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.0	3.0	...	...	...	...	...
Romania ¹⁰	Total	6.2	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.7	6.9	8.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa (Com.)	Total	22.4	25.3	27.2	25.8	26.7	30.8	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.5	31.3	30.4	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Total	8.5	12.7	13.3	12.0	11.2	12.2	12.3	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden (Com.)	Total	27.2	40.3	44.9	51.2	30.8	32.0	33.3	36.6	50.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6
Switzerland (Com.) ^{7,11}	Total	5.4	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.1	8.5	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.8	9.3	7.9	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom ¹²	Beef	46.7	59.6	67.8	66.8	75.2	59.1	51.3	65.9	72.4	77.4	61.3	61.1	...	...	...	...	...
	Veal	2.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.9	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	24.7	58.7	54.8	54.7	60.9	48.1	44.0	58.3	56.1	62.8	50.2	48.6	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	20.8	19.0	13.8	12.2	12.4	15.4	24.7	16.8	16.9	16.0	17.3	...	...	...	...	...
United States (Com.)	Total	85.6	140.3	143.2	136.9	150.0	120.6	111.6	150.2	147.3	164.2	128.6	127.8	...	...	...	...	...
	Beef	340.5	500.3	543.3	527.1	483.5	545.2	565.6	528.9	538.1	515.7	599.2	603.3	...	...	...	...	...
	Veal	43.5	35.3	38.7	35.5	34.0	34.9	38.6	38.6	35.8	32.7	35.8	35.8	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	357.3	420.7	410.6	450.4	412.8	410.5	386.5	328.4	415.4	372.9	417.8	386.9	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	27.5	28.5	28.6	26.8	27.7	27.2	25.9	31.8	32.2	34.0	29.9	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela (Com.)	Total	764.3	983.8	1021.1	1041.6	957.1	1018.3	1017.9	921.8	1021.1	953.5	1086.8	1055.9	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7.0	11.8	12.3	12.3	10.5	12.1	11.8	11.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Com. : Commercial. — Ins. : Inspected.

NOTE : Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). All data are in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and edible offal. Except as otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

¹ Average of 4 years. — ² Average for quarter. — ³ Including edible offal. — ⁴ Average of 3 years. — ⁵ Including fats. — ⁶ Including horse meat. — ⁷ Excluding bacon. — ⁸ Communes of more than 5,000 inhabitants. — ⁹ Production in slaughterhouses. — ¹⁰ Refers to 43 towns only. — ¹¹ Excluding meat from farm slaughter.

Com. : Production commerciale. — Ins. : Production soumise à l'inspection.

NOTE : Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprin). Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en poids carcasse à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production résultante de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage par les agriculteurs pour leur propre consommation.

¹ Moyenne de 4 années. — ² Moyenne pour le trimestre. — ³ Y compris les abats comestibles. — ⁴ Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁵ 1949. — ⁶ Y compris la graisse. — ⁷ Y compris la viande de cheval. — ⁸ Non compris le bacon. — ⁹ Communes de plus de 5 000 habitants. — ¹⁰ Production des abattoirs. — ¹¹ Se rapporte à 43 villes seulement. — ¹² Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCTION

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Table 12 A. - Dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Product and country Produit et pays	Percent- age of total produc- tion ¹	1948-52	1959	1960	1960					1961								
					I-III	IV	V	VI	VII	I-III	IV	V	VI					
Percent																		
. Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques.																		
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE																		
TOTAL MILK - PRODUCTION TOTALE																		
Australia ^a	100	459	535	549	598	360	306	284	325	529	378	356	327					
Austria	100	167	223	229	220	226	255	244	250	245	245	245	245					
Canada	100	604	688	696	506	703	852	984	907	513	704	863	1 012					
Czechoslovakia	100	289	314	319	290	... ^b	... ^b	... ^b	295	... ^b	... ^b	... ^b	... ^b					
Denmark	100	410	452	450	425	502	579	547	486	408	510	594	567					
Germany	Eastern	100	342	486	478	445	458	530	542	530	415	442	556	...				
Western	100	1 079	1 541	1 604	1 534	1 740	1 941	1 828	1 770	1 561	1 810	2 022	1 878					
Japan	100	38	143	157	148	156	164	162	161	167	177	190	186					
New Zealand ^c	100	420	454	446	480	290	156	79	184	496	272	148	69					
United States ^d	100	4 345	4 611	4 647	4 545	4 999	5 537	5 302	4 876	4 548	5 066	5 569	5 416					
DELIVERED MILK - LIVRAISONS DE LAIT																		
Finland	72	99	199	214	189	230	259	269	246	194	239	272	278					
Netherlands	87	369	464	506	402	635	726	688	640	390	605	739	712					
Norway	71	77	103	110	102	137	153	144	123	101	136	154	147					
Sweden	84	306	271	278	251	304	347	360	331	236	295	350	368					
Switzerland	74	141	182	190	178	210	241	220	223	165	206	228	218					
United Kingdom	87	689	807	891	831	968	1 113	992	906	862	1 029	1 147	1 047					
BUTTER - BEURRE																		
Argentina ^e	...	1.6	5.1	5.0	7.1	5.2	4.2	2.8	2.3	15.6	9.6	8.5	7.3					
Australia ^f	98	13.3	16.2	16.5	18.6	9.2	6.9	6.1	7.3	2.5	2.5	3.3	...					
Austria	79	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	...	...	...	...	
Belgium	54	2.8	3.9	4.3	3.2	4.9	5.9	5.5	5.4	...	...	...	...	
Canada	96	10.4	12.3	12.1	6.2	11.7	16.4	21.1	18.6	6.7	11.8	16.7	22.1					
Czechoslovakia	...	3.1	4.6	4.9	4.0	3.6	4.0	5.0	5.8	4.3	4.2	5.7	6.4					
Denmark	100	13.0	14.0	13.9	13.4	16.0	17.9	16.7	14.5	12.5	16.0	17.1	17.5					
Finland	...	2.8	6.8	7.4	6.3	7.8	9.0	10.4	8.9	6.2	7.9	9.3	10.2					
Germany	Eastern ^g	...	6.8	13.4	14.6	13.2	13.5	16.1	16.5	16.3	12.7	13.5	18.5	...				
Western	93	20.3	31.3	33.8	32.3	37.3	42.6	37.2	37.0	33.5	40.6	47.2	39.8					
Hungary	...	0.76	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4					
Ireland ^h	69	2.8	3.3	3.8	0.7	2.7	5.7	6.8	7.0	1.0	3.7	6.9	7.4					
Japan	98	0.21	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.94	0.94	0.93	1.00	1.09	1.12	1.26	1.13					
Netherlands	99	6.8	6.7	8.3	6.3	11.0	12.4	11.7	11.0	5.0	10.0	13.0	12.0					
New Zealand ⁱ	98	14.7	18.8	17.9	20.9	12.8	5.9	5.1	6.0	21.3	11.1	4.9	1.3					
Norway	...	0.88	1.24	1.47	1.24	2.21	2.69	2.60	1.98	1.08	2.25	2.56	2.65					
Poland	55	43.9	7.8	7.9	6.9	6.4	8.3	10.4	10.7	5.7	5.8	9.9	...					
Portugal	...	0.15	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.36	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.22	0.27	0.26	0.22					
South Africa	97	2.1	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.6	3.6	3.4	3.2					
Sweden	98	8.3	6.5	6.9	5.6	7.3	9.2	10.1	9.2	6.9	7.1	9.0	9.7					
Switzerland	98	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.6	2.2	3.5	3.4	3.1					
United Kingdom	76	0.8	1.2	3.1	2.3	5.2	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.3	6.6	6.0	5.0					
United States	90	48.4	50.4	51.9	55.5	58.1	67.1	63.4	52.1	56.2	61.6	70.4	69.8					
Venezuela	...	0.12	0.37	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.48	0.43	0.39	...	...	...	...	
CHEESE - FROMAGE																		
Argentina ^j	...	7.9	9.7	9.8	10.8	10.2	9.2	7.4	6.5	...	...	...	...	
Australia ^k	100	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.4	2.5					
Austria	73	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.4	...	...			
Belgium	76	0.67	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	...	...	...	...	
Canada ^l	89	3.5	4.1	4.1	1.8	3.5	5.6	7.4	6.8	1.7	3.6	5.6	7.5					
Denmark	59	5.8	9.5	9.5	8.3	10.8	13.2	13.0	10.9	8.4	12.2	13.4	14.0					
Finland	100	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.4					
Germany	Eastern ^m	...	30.69	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.0	4.4	...				
Western ⁿ	54	11.4	12.9	13.6	13.6	13.0	14.3	12.7	13.8	13.4	13.3	15.7	13.0					
Ireland ^o	...	0.24	0.30	0.38	0.07	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...		
Japan	...	0.02	0.36	0.43	0.40	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.41	0.42	0.53	0.58	0.55					
Netherlands	93	9.0	15.9	16.0	12.2	19.4	22.9	20.3	18.1	12.3	18.9	23.8	23.1					
New Zealand ^p	100	8.5	7.2	7.9	9.0	5.7	2.4	0.2	0.8	9.8	6.6	3.1	0.1					
Norway	100	2.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.0	2.8	4.2	4.7	4.9					
Portugal	...	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.24	0.21					
South Africa	100	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2					
Sweden	100	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.1	5.4	5.8	6.4	5.5	3.5	5.0	6.4	7.5					
Switzerland	94	4.2	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	4.2	5.5	7.2	7.1					
United Kingdom ^q	98	3.6	7.5	9.3	7.0	12.8	14.6	12.1	11.2	7.9	17.0	16.4	13.1					
United States ^r	...	44.0	52.3	55.9	49.7	60.5	71.7	71.6	60.9	56.8	67.1	79.5	79.8					

¹ Delivered milk, and butter and cheese factory production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter and cheese in 1959.
 - Annual figures: 12 months ending 30 June of year stated. - * Average 1950-52. - ** Average 1951-52. - ^a Production on farms. - ^b Including farm production for sale. - ^c Beginning 1958, including farm butter and farm cheese. - ^d Production of co-operative creameries only. - ^e Cheddar cheese only. - ^f Includes cheddar cheese in regular cheese equivalent (factor 0.5) and excluding curd and other fresh cheeses. - ^g Average for quarter. - ^h Including farm cheese. - ⁱ Excludes cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese.

- ^j Livraisons de lait et production industrielle de beurre et de fromage indiquées en pourcentage de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1959. - ^k Chiffres annuels : 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. - ^l Moyenne 1950-52. - ^m Moyenne 1951-52. - ⁿ Production fermière. - ^o Y compris la production fermière destinée à la vente. - ^p A partir de 1958, y compris le beurre et le fromage de ferme. - ^q Production des beurries coopératives seulement. - ^r Cheddar seulement. - ^s Y compris le cheddar en équivalent de fromage ordinaire (facteur 0.5), mais non compris le caillé et d'autres fromages frais. - ^t Moyenne pour le trimestre. - ^u Y compris le fromage de ferme. - ^v A l'exclusion du « cottage cheese » et du cheddar de lait écrémé.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 12 B. - Other dairy products: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Product and country Produit et pays	Unit Unité	1948-52	1959	1960	1960					1961			
					I-III	IV	V	VI	VII	I-III	IV	V	VI
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK - LAIT CONDENSÉ ET ÉVAPORÉ													
Belgium													
Whole	M.T.	1294	1 866	1 871	1 066	2 316	2 898	3 323	3 535	...	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	183	49	53	26	84	53	76	41	...	...	...	...
Canada													
Whole	1 000 M.T.	11	12	13	9	13	16	19	16	7	14	17	21
Skim	M.T.	562	434	427	278	397	508	624	565	237	168	179	422
Germany, Western													
Whole	1 000 M.T.	6	27	31	29	36	43	39	35	26	32	47	...
Skim	M.T.	1 064	491	540	432	737	753	612	568	411	448	437	...
Netherlands													
Whole	1 000 M.T.	12	26	30	25	34	35	34	34	27	35	40	40
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...
Whey	M.T.	187	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand													
Whole ²	1 000 M.T.	2	1	1	2	1	1	0.1	0.3	2	2	0.6	...
United Kingdom													
United States													
Whole ⁴	1 000 M.T.	115	88	85	69	95	123	114	104	72	96	124	117
Venezuela ⁵	M.T.	156	613	796	670	572	781	799	906	...	...	...	...
DRIED MILK - LAIT SEC													
Australia													
Whole	1 000 M.T.	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	...	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	...
Buttermilk and whey	M.T.	510	592	647	232	215	221	290	647	232	215	221	...
Belgium													
Whole	M.T.	135	419	727	81	532	1 078	1 298	1 448	...	...	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	2	3	2	4	5	4	4	...	...	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	111	19	19	8	23	37	38	33	...	...	...	...
Canada													
Whole	M.T.	605	789	1 732	699	1 146	1 924	3 000	3 133	733	882	1 499	1 578
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	7	6	4	7	9	10	9	4	8	10	14
Buttermilk	M.T.	207	293	309	167	298	409	514	471	194	312	455	515
Germany, Western													
Whole	M.T.	911	845	1 174	922	1 213	1 859	1 650	1 451	1 840	1 909	1 764	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	5	6	6	9	11	9	8	5	10	14	...
Netherlands													
Whole	1 000 M.T.	1	4	5	2	7	9	9	9	4	14	19	17
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	2	4	3	9	10	9	7	...	...	...	...
Whey	M.T.	438	1 699	1 903	1 235	1 523	1 308	1 425	1 251	1 271	1 667	...	...
New Zealand													
Skim	1 000 M.T.	3	6	4	4	2	1	—	2	3	1	—	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	462	1 390	1 484	1 585	892	375	—	464	1 677	839	312	...
Portugal													
Sweden													
Whole	M.T.	621	631	719	782	865	682	847	1 113	643	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	310	794	1 392	1 048	1 972	2 533	2 652	1 784	646	...	...	...
United Kingdom													
United States ²													
Whole	1 000 M.T.	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	...
Skim ⁶	1 000 M.T.	31	65	69	72	84	101	96	72	75	88	105	106
CASEIN - CASEINE													
Argentina													
Australia													
M.T.	1 000 M.T.	3	959	832	800	266	185	188	232	784	415	...	...
Canada	M.T.	169	161	302	45	237	463	828	660	82	303	527	860
New Zealand	M.T.	2698	2 173	2 379	2 615	1 287	1 004	134	703	3 174	1 793	971	...
Norway	M.T.	308	289	415	454	555	595	584	427	430	528	537	...

¹ Average of 3 years. — ² Condensed and powdered milk. — ³ 1952. — ⁴ Case goods, including canned sweetened and condensed milk. — ⁵ Condensed milk and whole milk powder. — ⁶ Including some "whey paste." — ⁷ Data for 1959 and 1960 are revised owing to product reclassification. — ⁸ For human consumption.

¹ Moyenne de 3 années. — ² Lait condensé et en poudre. — ³ 1952. — ⁴ Marchandise emballée y compris le lait sucré et condensé en boîte. — ⁵ Lait condensé et lait entier en poudre. — ⁶ Y compris de la pâte de lacto-sérum. — ⁷ Les données pour 1959 et 1960 ont été révisées en raison de la reclassification des produits. — ⁸ Pour la consommation humaine.

Table 13. - Olive oil :
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 13. - Huile d'olive :
Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre,
1958-61

Country — Pays	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959		1960			1961		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	10.9	4.7	4.2	2.4	2.4	3.3	1.7	2.7	3.5	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.7
Greece	15.7	10.1	4.7	8.5	8.5	9.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	6.9	7.5	8.3	0.1	...
Italy	9.7	12.3	11.6	10.1	5.4	8.8	2.9	6.7	9.4	2.4	5.1	7.4	3.4	6.6
Portugal.....	11.7	8.3	7.7	9.7	4.7	6.3	2.0	3.0	5.9	1.3	3.6	6.2	1.8	4.6
Spain	23.5	19.3	37.8	129.8	11.5	16.2	2.6	9.8	25.7	45.0	93.6	106.8	50.4	101.9
Total	71.5	54.7	66.0	160.5	32.5	44.3	9.5	22.6	45.9	56.2	111.1	130.5	56.9	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	7.6	2.6	2.8	11.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	4.2	11.2	0.2	...
ASIA														
Lebanon.....	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	...
Total	3.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	5.9	5.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.9	1.1	2.4	2.7	1.2	2.0	2.6	0.3	...
Libya	5.5	2.7	1.5	*1.3	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	*0.9	*0.9	...	...
Morocco ¹	17.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.2	...
Tunisia	38.2	40.4	78.5	26.2	16.2	28.4	33.2	62.5	70.3	7.4	15.7	18.8	18.7	...
Total	66.9	49.0	84.5	31.7	21.1	34.6	34.6	65.2	73.5	9.3	19.8	23.6	19.2	...
WORLD TOTAL	156	109	156	210	55	80	45	90	120	70	140	170	80	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	29.7	20.7	24.4	20.2	11.3	15.7	8.5	16.5	20.7	6.2	11.5	15.6	9.7	15.6
Germany, Western ²	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.2
Italy	65.3	23.7	57.4	129.0	12.1	18.1	7.2	21.5	41.0	46.7	92.3	115.3	24.9	61.5
Norway	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.6	0.7	0.8	—	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.2	...
Switzerland	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.2
United Kingdom	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	2.2	0.8	1.5
Total	101.0	50.1	89.1	158.3	26.5	38.5	17.2	41.7	67.2	55.0	108.3	137.0	36.8	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	...
United States	22.2	24.3	24.6	23.5	11.7	18.7	6.4	13.5	19.9	6.4	13.9	18.5	7.7	...
Total	23.3	25.7	26.0	25.1	12.3	19.7	6.5	14.1	20.9	6.6	14.5	19.6	8.0	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	14.6	4.1	6.9	12.1	3.0	3.3	0.9	1.5	3.2	2.2	7.1	10.3	*3.0	...
Venezuela	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	*0.1	...
Total	15.1	4.7	7.6	12.7	3.3	3.9	1.0	1.9	3.7	2.3	7.4	10.8	3.1	...
ASIA														
United Arab Rep.: Syria	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	...
Angola	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.7	0.8	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.5	0.5	1.2	1.8	*0.6	...
Morocco ³	2.5	3.9	—	0.5	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	0.8	—	...
Total	6.0	8.1	3.6	4.5	2.8	4.1	1.3	2.7	3.1	0.8	1.8	3.3	0.9	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	1.9	2.7	3.2	5.7	1.6	2.3	0.7	1.4	2.0	3.3	3.9	5.0	1.0	3.0
WORLD TOTAL	169	112	158	235	60	85	35	75	120	80	155	200	55	...

NOTE: Data include edible and inedible olive oil (sulphured oils and foots). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in olive oil. The countries shown accounted for about 99% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1959.

¹ Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French and Spanish Zones combined, without adjusting for trade between the zones. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — *Excluding black or sulphurated oil. — ² Including cotton seed oil.

NOTE: Les chiffres comprennent l'huile d'olive comestible et non comestible (huile soufrée et huile de grignons). Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données sont défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 99% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales.

³ Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent aux anciennes zones française et espagnole combinées, sans tenir compte des ajustements pour le commerce entre ces deux zones. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — *Non compris l'huile « noire » ou soufrée. — ⁴ Y compris huile de coton.

TRADE - COMMERCE - COMERCIO

Table 14. - Soybeans and oil :
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1960-61

Tableau 14. - Soja et huile :
Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre,
1960-61

Country Pays	Item Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif										Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1957		1958		1959		1960		1960		1961		1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	3.6	2.0	3.0	5.9	1.7	2.7	4.2	0.5	0.9	1.7	2.7	4.2	0.5	0.9	
Germany, Western	Oil	7.3	12.5	12.2	9.3	2.9	4.4	6.4	2.4	3.1	2.9	4.4	6.4	2.4	3.1	
Netherlands	Oil	8.9	9.9	10.3	17.1	4.0	9.0	12.5	2.2	4.3	4.0	9.0	12.5	2.2	4.3	
United Kingdom	Oil	4.7	2.1	5.0	3.5	1.3	1.7	2.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.7	2.3	0.3	0.4	
Total		24.5	26.5	30.5	35.8	9.9	17.8	25.4	5.4	8.7	9.9	17.8	25.4	5.4	8.7	
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	Beans	42.4	86.7	53.5	60.3	4.6	25.3	48.6	5.5	...	0.7	4.0	7.8	0.9	...	
United States [†]	Beans	2 393.9	2 295.2	3 338.7	4 012.1	683.9	1 603.4	2 451.3	519.9	938.9	109.4	256.5	392.2	83.2	150.2	
	Oil (a)	206.8	178.9	282.2	375.4	45.2	186.2	275.2	32.5	76.6	45.2	186.2	275.2	32.5	76.6	
	Oil (b)	103.9	217.3	117.2	102.6	18.1	49.9	99.9	24.7	56.3	18.1	49.9	99.9	24.7	56.3	
Total	Beans	2 436.3	2 381.9	3 392.2	4 072.4	688.5	1 628.7	2 499.9	525.4	...	110.1	260.5	400.0	84.1	...	
	Oil	310.7	396.2	394.4	478.0	63.3	236.1	375.1	57.2	132.9	63.3	236.1	375.1	57.2	132.9	
SOUTH AMERICA																
Brazil	Beans	17.4	33.9	42.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ASIA																
Hong Kong	Beans	1.1	0.8	14.2	9.0	0.9	4.1	6.9	1.9	...	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.3	...	
Japan	Oil	20.8	18.8	25.0	21.6	4.2	11.2	15.7	11.4	18.6	4.2	11.2	15.7	11.4	18.6	
WORLD TOTAL		3 478	3 377	4 813	5 445	920	2 180	3 345	705	1 285	145	350	535	115	205	
	Oil	398	486	515	600	85	295	465	85	180	85	295	465	85	180	
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	645	1 000	200	385	...	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	Oil	13.9	11.8	16.7	17.8	4.7	10.2	15.2	3.6	...	4.7	10.2	15.2	3.6	...	
Belgium-Luxembourg	Beans	34.5	38.2	76.9	135.2	39.7	64.0	90.1	17.6	30.0	6.4	10.2	14.4	2.8	4.8	
	Oil	0.2	0.8	1.9	4.1	0.8	3.2	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	3.2	4.1	0.3	0.4	
Denmark	Beans	151.1	181.6	288.8	365.8	114.1	196.6	277.8	93.2	149.7	18.3	31.5	44.6	14.9	24.0	
France	Beans	68.0	56.5	80.1	195.6	73.2	118.5	152.7	15.7	27.7	11.7	19.0	24.4	2.5	4.4	
	Oil	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.6	—	—	
Germany, Western	Beans	626.9	616.8	903.3	998.1	318.5	525.6	709.8	292.4	454.0	51.0	84.1	113.6	46.8	72.6	
	Oil	26.9	9.7	14.1	36.4	9.1	22.5	29.2	4.3	9.2	9.1	22.5	29.2	4.3	9.2	
Greece	Oil	8.8	5.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	*0.1	*0.2	0.2	...	0.1	*0.1	*0.2	0.2	...	
Italy	Beans	0.9	4.1	58.8	213.8	39.3	116.5	164.6	45.6	82.3	6.3	18.6	26.3	7.3	13.2	
	Oil	32.3	24.2	33.7	16.0	2.6	9.5	15.2	3.0	6.0	2.6	9.5	15.2	3.0	6.0	
Netherlands	Beans	188.4	212.0	285.6	339.2	120.1	176.3	226.9	81.0	116.9	19.2	28.2	36.3	13.0	18.7	
	Oil	3.3	4.0	16.0	31.4	9.4	18.9	26.2	1.6	4.3	9.4	18.9	26.2	1.6	4.3	
Norway	Beans	44.7	39.4	56.4	80.3	19.9	38.8	59.5	13.3	...	3.2	6.2	9.5	2.1	...	
Poland	Beans	108.1	45.9	48.4	41.8	4.7	35.8	40.4	9.9	...	0.8	5.7	6.5	1.6	...	
	Oil	1.0	11.2	31.8	22.5	1.9	3.7	10.5	12.6	...	1.9	3.7	10.5	12.6	...	
Spain	Beans	*118.6	119.7	171.4	1199.9	—	188.4	1148.4	58.4	—	—	188.4	1148.4	58.4	—	
United Kingdom	Beans	118.8	130.0	222.1	318.6	91.4	154.8	220.5	58.6	77.3	14.6	24.8	35.3	9.4	12.4	
Yugoslavia	Oil	18.7	31.3	42.3	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	Beans	1 341.4	1 324.5	2 021.4	2 688.4	820.9	1 426.9	1 942.3	627.1	—	131.5	228.3	310.7	100.4	...	
	Oil	224.2	299.1	327.9	350.9	28.8	156.9	249.6	84.0	—	28.8	156.9	249.6	84.0	...	
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	Beans	285.1	297.4	360.4	415.6	13.2	126.9	179.1	8.2	...	2.1	20.3	28.7	1.3	...	
Cuba	Oil	10.4	13.7	13.5	15.8	4.0	9.3	12.8	2.9	...	4.0	9.3	12.8	2.9	...	
Total	Beans	285.1	297.4	360.4	415.6	13.2	126.9	179.1	8.2	...	2.1	20.3	28.7	1.3	...	
	Oil	14.8	18.5	17.0	21.7	4.9	10.5	15.7	—	...	4.9	10.5	15.7	—	...	
ASIA																
China: Taiwan	Beans	100.9	93.7	91.8	†185.3	†19.4	188.4	†133.8	144.4	176.6	†3.1	†14.1	121.4	†7.1	†12.3	
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Beans	23.1	21.5	26.4	30.1	7.6	14.4	23.9	*8.1	—	1.2	2.3	3.8	1.3	...	
Hong Kong	Beans	13.6	14.1	30.1	19.9	7.1	12.0	16.1	10.3	—	1.1	1.9	2.6	1.6	...	
Israel	Oil	13.1	10.3	17.8	16.7	3.7	9.6	13.6	7.2	—	3.7	9.6	13.6	7.2	...	
Japan	Beans	73.9	90.2	155.5	*182.6	52.8	101.8	*165.0	*50.9	—	8.4	16.3	*26.4	*8.1	...	
	Oil	805.5	904.7	998.0	128.3	388.3	581.3	914.0	341.3	644.9	62.1	93.0	146.2	54.6	103.2	
Total	Beans	1 017.0	1 124.2	1 301.8	1 546.2	475.2	797.9	1 252.8	455.0	—	75.9	127.6	200.4	72.7	...	
	Oil	13.1	10.3	17.8	16.7	3.7	9.6	13.6	7.2	—	3.7	10.5	13.5	—	...	
AFRICA																
Morocco [†]	Oil	16.6	13.5	10.3	18.4	3.7	10.5	13.5	—	—	3.7	10.5	13.5	—	...	
WORLD TOTAL		3 385	3 366	4 528	5 490	1 545	2 775	3 985	1 285	—	245	445	640	205	...	
	Oil	344	439	503	540	55	250	385	125	—	55	250	385	125	...	
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	695	1 025	330	...	

NOTE: Oil equivalent of soybeans: 16% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for those countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in soybeans and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 78% of world exports and 65% of world imports in 1959 for the combined soybeans and oil. China's exports of soybeans represent a large part of the difference between estimated and accounted-for exports.

[†] Exports from United States.

(a) Soybean oil, refined not further processed, and soybean oil, crude;
(b) 1954, soybean oil, refined, deodorized, and hydrogenated; afterwards, soybean oil refined and further processed. — Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile de soja: 16% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 78% des exportations mondiales et 65% des importations mondiales pour le soja et l'huile combinés. Les exportations de soja de la Chine représentent en grande partie la différence entre les exportations déclarées et les exportations estimées.

[†] Exportations des Etats-Unis.

^a Huile de soja raffinée mais n'ayant pas subi de traitement ultérieur et huile de soja brute; (b) 1954, huile de soja raffinée, déodorisée et hydrogénée; par la suite, huile de soja raffinée et ayant subi un traitement ultérieur. — Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 15. - Groundnuts and oil :
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1960-61

Tableau 15. - Arachides et huile :
Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre,
1960-61

Country Pays	Item Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis) ¹ — Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées) ¹								Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1957 1958 1959 1960				1960				1961				1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	5.4	7.3	4.9	5.6	2.1	3.3	4.7	1.2	1.4	2.1	3.3	4.7	1.2	1.4	
Netherlands	Nuts	6.5	5.8	4.1	4.9	0.7	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	
United Kingdom	Oil	7.4	9.8	8.3	5.1	0.8	2.0	3.8	2.7	4.5	0.8	2.0	3.8	2.7	4.5	
Total	Nuts	6.5	5.8	4.1	4.9	0.7	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	
	Oil	21.5	27.8	18.5	12.7	3.2	6.1	10.0	4.3	6.8	3.2	6.1	10.0	4.3	6.8	
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Mexico	Nuts	14.3	8.0	5.2	*9.9	2.8	6.3	7.4	*2.4	1.2	2.7	3.2	*1.0	3.0	5.3	
United States	Nuts	34.7	13.0	23.5	25.3	3.3	12.9	14.2	6.9	12.4	1.4	5.5	6.1	3.0	5.3	
	Oil	10.5	1.2	6.6	3.7	0.8	2.0	3.1	3.2	4.8	0.8	2.0	3.1	3.2	4.8	
Total	Nuts	49.0	21.0	28.7	35.2	6.1	19.2	21.6	9.3	...	2.6	8.2	9.3	4.0	...	
	Oil	10.5	1.2	6.6	3.7	0.8	2.0	3.1	3.2	4.8	0.8	2.0	3.1	3.2	4.8	
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina	Oil	34.9	55.0	3.7	50.6	—	4.4	31.7	6.9	...	—	4.4	31.7	6.9	...	
ASIA																
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Oil	3.2	1.2	1.0	4.1	0.3	1.3	1.9	...	0.3	1.3	1.9	...	...	...
Hong Kong	Nuts	2.7	1.0	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.3	2.0	0.3	...	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.1	...	
	Oil	4.3	3.7	4.1	5.3	1.7	3.1	4.1	0.8	...	1.7	3.1	4.1	0.8	...	
India	Nuts	1.9	3.1	25.2	35.3	13.8	23.6	25.8	38.0	...	5.9	10.1	11.1	16.3	...	
	Oil	—	0.9	42.0	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.3	...	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.3	...	
Indonesia	Nuts	3.3	2.7	4.1	4.3	1.5	2.7	4.1	...	0.6	1.2	1.8	...	...	...
Thailand	Nuts	12.0	15.5	12.9	9.3	2.0	3.8	6.9	2.5	...	0.9	1.6	3.0	1.1	...	
Total	Nuts	19.9	22.3	43.0	51.0	18.2	31.4	38.7	...	7.8	13.5	16.8	...	...	...
	Oil	7.5	5.8	47.1	11.1	3.0	4.0	7.6	...	3.0	6.0	7.6	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Cameroun	Nuts	7.7	14.6	6.6	*3.6	0.2	0.9	3.5	*0.3	...	0.1	0.4	1.5	*0.1	...	
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Oil	6.2	5.9	6.3	*5.5	*1.5	*3.0	*4.0	*1.0	...	*1.5	*3.0	*4.0	*1.0	...	
Former French West Africa	Nuts	14.4	15.6	3.4	*15.4	*3.0	*9.8	*12.5	*4.0	...	*1.3	*4.2	*5.4	*1.7	...	
Dahomey	Nuts	57.4	87.0	52.4	*45.0	13.1	*35.0	*40.0	*15.0	...	5.6	*15.0	*17.2	*6.4	...	
Niger	Nuts	3.0	1.3	5.2	*5.0	*1.0	*2.0	*3.0	*1.0	...	*1.0	*2.0	*3.0	*1.0	...	
Senegal and Mali	Nuts	278.2	329.7	288.1	253.4	98.2	173.9	226.9	66.4	...	42.2	74.8	97.6	28.6	...	
Gambia	Nuts	97.8	107.3	114.1	114.1	28.3	58.7	99.6	22.7	...	28.3	58.7	99.6	22.7	...	
Nigeria	Nuts	307.2	521.4	505.2	337.2	134.5	215.0	260.1	143.3	...	57.8	92.4	111.8	61.6	...	
South Africa	Nuts	39.2	40.2	48.5	41.4	12.3	19.6	33.9	12.8	...	12.3	19.6	33.9	12.8	...	
	Oil	20.6	13.6	14.2	14.6	3.3	5.7	10.7	4.3	...	4.8	8.0	11.5	0.5	...	
Sudan	Nuts	71.3	60.2	62.5	64.4	30.5	48.3	*57.0	*34.7	...	3.3	5.7	10.7	4.3	...	
Tanganyika	Nuts	16.3	12.8	12.3	14.9	0.3	5.1	13.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.2	5.6	0.3	...	
United Arab. Rep.: Egypt	Nuts	12.6	7.8	9.1	9.9	1.4	4.1	6.6	3.1	...	0.6	1.8	2.8	1.3	...	
Total	Nuts	865.6	139.2	1022.7	810.6	313.6	544.5	679.8	292.2	...	134.7	234.1	292.4	125.4	...	
	Oil	166.8	168.3	188.3	186.6	46.4	89.0	151.2	41.8	...	46.4	89.0	151.2	41.8	...	
WORLD TOTAL																
	Nuts	1 313	1 311	1 292	1 095	410	725	900	420	...	175	310	385	180	...	
	Oil	288	285	299	300	60	120	230	65	...	60	120	230	65	...	
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	235	430	615	245	...	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

TRADE - COMMERCE - COMERCIO

Table 15. - Groundnuts and oil :
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1960-61
(concluded)

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis) ¹ — Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées) ¹										Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile					
		1957 1958 1959 1960				1960			1961			1960		1961			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-III	I-III	I-VI	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Belgium-Luxembourg		Nuts	38.4	57.6	68.3	25.6	15.8	21.2	25.1	17.2	34.9	6.8	9.1	10.8	7.4	15.0	
France		Oil	23.5	18.6	15.4	23.1	5.8	7.9	17.6	0.8	1.7	5.8	7.9	17.6	0.8	1.7	
France		Nuts	416.7	410.4	419.0	439.5	121.4	280.2	359.3	142.3	288.6	52.2	120.5	154.5	61.2	124.1	
Germany, Western		Oil	102.5	94.9	106.6	112.3	18.6	57.0	89.7	19.1	57.4	18.6	57.0	89.7	19.1	57.4	
Germany, Western		Nuts	37.4	95.2	70.4	56.6	21.2	40.5	45.5	30.0	55.0	9.1	17.4	19.6	12.9	23.6	
Italy		Oil	17.6	42.4	19.5	27.6	4.6	10.6	15.2	3.4	5.8	4.4	10.6	15.2	3.4	5.8	
Italy		Nuts	104.1	89.5	103.5	57.1	32.8	39.9	51.9	20.0	54.1	14.1	17.2	22.3	8.6	23.3	
Netherlands		Oil	9.4	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	—	—	0.3	0.8	0.8	—	—	
Netherlands		Nuts	39.4	76.6	65.0	31.9	11.2	19.2	23.5	15.4	24.2	4.8	8.3	10.1	6.6	10.4	
Norway		Oil	4.3	4.5	3.7	6.7	0.8	1.7	4.2	2.0	3.0	0.8	1.7	4.2	2.0	3.0	
Poland		Nuts	7.6	5.8	8.6	6.2	2.2	2.9	4.2	2.1	—	0.9	1.2	1.8	0.9	—	
Portugal		Nuts	33.9	11.1	9.1	3.1	0.4	2.2	2.3	1.9	—	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	—	
Sweden		Oil	42.8	32.3	31.3	*30.8	*2.8	*13.5	*28.0	*8.5	*24.7	*1.2	*5.8	*12.0	*3.7	*10.6	
Sweden		Nuts	4.7	3.0	1.7	4.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.4	—	
Sweden		Oil	4.9	4.8	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	
Switzerland		Nuts	58.2	88.8	66.9	51.5	21.1	45.4	47.2	24.1	51.5	9.1	19.5	20.3	10.4	22.1	
United Kingdom		Nuts	230.9	213.8	234.5	132.6	73.6	102.3	110.6	55.5	94.5	31.6	44.0	47.6	23.9	40.6	
United Kingdom		Oil	24.1	28.1	48.7	45.7	10.4	19.0	33.9	9.3	19.3	10.4	19.0	33.9	9.3	19.3	
Total		Nuts	1 009.4	1 081.1	1 076.6	834.9	302.5	567.3	697.6	317.0	—	130.0	243.9	300.0	136.4	—	
Total		Oil	191.0	197.9	198.0	220.7	41.0	97.8	162.9	35.4	83.7	40.6	97.3	162.4	35.4	83.7	
N. and CENT. AMERICA																	
Canada		Nuts	34.1	32.9	34.2	36.7	6.2	21.2	26.2	11.0	—	2.7	9.1	11.3	4.7	—	
United States		Oil	2.2	9.8	4.6	3.2	0.2	1.8	2.6	0.1	—	0.2	1.8	2.6	0.1	—	
United States		Nuts	0.8	0.6	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	
Total		Nuts	34.9	33.5	34.2	36.9	6.4	21.4	26.4	11.0	—	2.8	9.2	11.4	4.7	—	
Total		Oil	2.2	14.5	4.8	3.2	0.2	1.8	2.6	0.1	—	0.2	1.8	2.6	0.1	—	
ASIA																	
Burma		Oil	14.2	7.9	17.8	18.2	6.4	9.9	12.1	1.6	—	6.4	9.9	12.1	1.6	—	
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore		Nuts	13.8	14.7	16.3	13.2	3.2	5.8	9.6	4.5	—	1.4	2.5	4.1	1.9	—	
Hong Kong		Nuts	10.0	9.4	10.9	12.4	3.0	5.9	10.7	3.7	—	1.3	2.5	4.6	1.6	—	
Japan		Oil	10.6	7.4	9.7	8.9	3.6	4.9	6.9	2.0	—	3.6	4.9	6.9	2.0	—	
Japan		Nuts	11.5	8.2	5.1	6.2	1.0	1.4	5.3	1.7	2.4	0.4	0.6	2.3	0.7	1.0	
Total		Nuts	35.3	32.3	32.3	31.8	7.2	13.1	25.6	9.9	—	3.1	5.6	11.0	4.2	—	
Total		Oil	24.8	15.3	27.5	27.1	10.0	14.8	19.0	3.6	—	10.0	14.8	19.0	3.6	—	
AFRICA																	
Morocco ^a		Nuts	7.5	6.5	3.2	9.1	0.2	3.1	7.8	*1.0	—	0.1	1.3	3.4	*0.4	—	
Morocco ^a		Oil	3.6	2.1	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.6	2.7	—	—	1.1	1.6	2.7	—	—	
OCEANIA																	
Australia		Oil	5.6	7.8	6.1	7.1	1.3	2.3	4.5	1.3	2.7	1.3	2.3	4.5	1.3	2.7	
WORLD TOTAL		Nuts	1 330	1 399	1 327	1 095	380	725	910	405	—	165	310	390	175	—	
WORLD TOTAL		Oil	283	286	311	335	70	150	245	50	—	70	150	245	50	—	
WORLD TOTAL		Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	460	635	225	—	

NOTE: Oil equivalent of groundnuts: 43% of shelled weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in groundnuts and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 86% of world exports and 83% of world imports in 1959 for the combined groundnuts and oil. China's exports of groundnuts represent a large part of the difference between estimated and accounted-for exports.

¹ Converted at 70% of unshelled. — ^aData for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

Tableau 15. - Arachides et huile :
Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre,
1960-61 (fin)

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis) ¹ — Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées) ¹										Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile					
		1957 1958 1959 1960				1960			1961			1960		1961			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																	
EUROPE																	
Belgium-Luxembourg		Nuts	38.4	57.6	68.3	25.6	15.8	21.2	25.1	17.2	34.9	6.8	9.1	10.8	7.4	15.0	
France		Oil	23.5	18.6	15.4	23.1	5.8	7.9	17.6	0.8	1.7	5.8	7.9	17.6	0.8	1.7	
France		Nuts	416.7	410.4	419.0	439.5	121.4	280.2	359.3	142.3	288.6	52.2	120.5	154.5	61.2	124.1	
Germany, Western		Oil	102.5	94.9	106.6	112.3	18.6	57.0	89.7	19.1	57.4	18.6	57.0	89.7	19.1	57.4	
Germany, Western		Nuts	37.4	95.2	70.4	56.6	21.2	40.5	45.5	30.0	55.0	9.1	17.4	19.6	12.9	23.6	
Italy		Oil	17.6	42.4	19.5	27.6	4.6	10.6	15.2	3.4	5.8	4.4	10.6	15.2	3.4	5.8	
Italy		Nuts	104.1	89.5	103.5	57.1	32.8	39.9	51.9	20.0	54.1	14.1	17.2	22.3	8.6	23.3	
Netherlands		Oil	9.4	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	—	—	0.3	0.8	0.8	—	—	
Netherlands		Nuts	39.4	76.6	65.0	31.9	11.2	19.2	23.5	15.4	24.2	4.8	8.3	10.1	6.6	10.4	
Norway		Oil	4.3	4.5	3.7	6.7	0.8	1.7	4.2	2.0	3.0	0.8	1.7	4.2	2.0	3.0	
Norway		Nuts	7.6	5.8	8.6	6.2	2.2	2.9	4.2	2.1	—	0.9	1.2	1.8	0.9	—	
Poland		Oil	4.3	4.5	3.7	6.7	0.8	1.7	4.2	2.0	3.0	0.8	1.7	4.2	2.0	3.0	
Portugal		Nuts	42.8	32.3	31.3	*30.8	*2.8	*13.5	*28.0	*8.5	*24.7	*1.2	*5.8	*12.0	*3.7	*10.6	
Sweden		Oil	4.7	3.0	1.7	4.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.4	—	
Sweden		Nuts	4.9	4.8	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	
Switzerland		Nuts	58.2	88.8	66.9	51.5	21.1	45.4	47.2	24.1	51.5	9.1	19.5	20.3	10.4	22.1	
United Kingdom		Nuts	230.9	213.8	234.5	132.6	73.6	102.3	110.6	55.5	94.5	31.6	44.0	47.6			

Table 16. - Linseed and oil :
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1960-61

Tableau 16. - Graines et huile de lin :
Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre,
1960-61

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif								Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile					
		1957 1958 1959 1960				1960		1961		1960		1961			
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI		
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	62	9.5	9.6	15.1	6.9	9.1	11.1	9.6	14.7	2.3	3.1	3.8	3.3	5.0
	Oil	16.2	3.8	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.3	2.8
Germany, Western	Oil	3.5	3.2	4.9	5.5	1.7	3.0	4.3	1.1	2.1	1.7	3.0	4.3	1.1	2.1
Netherlands	Seed	16.6	14.2	8.7	12.0	7.8	9.5	10.4	8.6	10.0	2.7	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.4
	Oil	24.4	14.7	7.5	6.5	1.0	2.3	3.9	3.0	4.7	1.0	2.3	3.9	3.0	4.7
United Kingdom	Oil	6.1	3.8	5.3	4.3	1.3	2.1	3.1	1.8	3.0	1.3	2.1	3.1	1.8	3.0
Total	Seed	22.8	23.7	18.3	27.1	14.7	18.6	21.5	18.2	24.7	5.0	6.3	7.3	6.2	8.4
	Oil	50.2	25.5	19.2	17.9	4.1	7.6	11.9	8.2	12.6	4.1	7.6	11.9	8.2	12.6
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Seed	547.1	362.7	319.1	368.5	82.6	156.1	257.8	70.9	29.7	56.2	92.8	25.5	...	
	Oil	8.0	7.0	1.3	3.0	—	1.0	1.6	1.1	—	1.0	1.6	1.1	—	
United States	Seed	244.0	111.3	214.7	97.5	0.8	10.6	35.6	0.1	90.0	0.3	3.8	12.8	32.4	
	Oil	57.9	3.5	3.0	23.4	0.1	21.8	23.3	1.2	8.7	0.1	21.8	23.3	1.2	8.7
Total	Seed	791.1	474.0	533.8	466.0	83.4	166.7	293.4	71.0	—	30.0	60.0	105.6	25.5	
	Oil	65.9	10.5	4.3	26.4	0.1	22.8	24.9	2.3	—	0.1	22.8	24.9	2.3	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Seed	—	—	—	63.0	4.0	4.0	30.2	69.5	—	1.3	1.3	10.3	23.6	...
	Oil	140.7	161.8	217.5	169.0	33.2	74.2	110.0	73.7	—	33.2	74.2	110.0	73.7	...
Uruguay	Oil	25.7	17.7	15.6	19.2	—	8.2	15.8	10.7	—	—	8.2	15.8	10.7	...
Total	Seed	—	—	—	63.0	4.0	4.0	30.2	69.5	—	1.3	1.3	10.3	23.6	...
	Oil	166.4	179.5	233.1	188.2	33.2	82.4	125.8	84.4	—	33.2	82.4	125.8	84.4	...
ASIA															
India	Oil	15.5	22.1	19.1	7.6	0.4	4.9	6.0	—	—	0.4	4.9	6.0	—	
Iraq	Seed	5.0	5.3	8.4	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	
AFRICA															
Ethiopia ¹	Seed	18.6	20.0	10.7	17.5	9.5	14.0	*15.8	*9.0	—	3.2	4.8	*5.4	*3.1	...
Morocco ²	Seed	2.8	5.4	1.2	8.9	5.7	7.8	8.2	1.4	—	1.9	2.7	2.8	0.5	...
Total	—	27.4	25.4	11.9	26.4	15.2	21.8	24.0	10.4	—	5.1	7.5	8.2	3.6	
WORLD TOTAL	Seed	877	550	617	630	125	225	395	185	—	45	80	140	65	...
	Oil	304	242	280	245	40	120	170	95	—	40	120	170	95	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	200	310	160	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	5.1	4.4	4.8	4.5	1.2	2.3	3.3	1.1	—	1.2	2.3	3.3	1.1	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	56.0	17.3	36.5	33.2	2.6	6.6	13.3	8.8	16.8	0.9	2.2	4.5	3.0	5.7
	Oil	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	—	—	0.3	0.7	0.8	—	
Denmark	Oil	5.3	5.1	5.5	6.2	1.7	3.0	4.0	0.5	1.5	1.7	3.0	4.0	0.5	1.5
Finland	Oil	5.7	3.9	4.2	5.0	0.9	2.3	3.6	0.4	—	0.9	2.3	3.6	0.4	—
France	Seed	117.3	136.1	113.7	87.5	30.6	50.0	74.1	23.5	55.3	10.4	17.0	25.2	8.0	18.8
	Oil	8.9	9.1	14.8	22.8	5.3	10.7	18.1	5.7	13.8	5.3	10.7	18.1	5.7	13.8
Germany, Western	Seed	7.0	5.5	6.4	8.6	1.5	3.0	4.3	2.0	3.4	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.2
	Oil	88.5	77.0	87.5	93.4	20.8	42.6	68.0	24.6	45.2	20.8	42.6	68.0	24.6	45.2
Greece	Seed	7.8	5.4	8.4	7.1	1.0	2.8	5.6	1.9	—	0.3	1.0	2.4	0.6	...
Ireland	Oil	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	...
Italy	Seed	41.7	14.8	8.7	15.2	1.9	3.2	8.9	5.8	8.4	0.6	1.1	3.0	2.0	2.9
	Oil	19.3	16.0	16.9	17.8	4.6	9.1	14.3	3.5	8.1	4.6	9.1	14.3	3.5	8.1
Netherlands	Seed	157.1	104.8	107.3	94.7	8.8	22.3	46.0	24.1	46.7	3.0	7.6	15.6	8.2	15.9
	Oil	4.7	4.5	11.7	4.3	1.2	2.4	3.4	0.5	1.5	1.2	2.4	3.4	0.5	1.5
Norway	Seed	22.1	18.4	13.4	14.2	2.5	6.2	12.2	*1.0	—	0.8	2.1	4.1	*0.3	...
Poland	Seed	13.0	4.6	11.9	16.5	0.7	1.0	8.6	4.2	—	0.2	0.3	2.9	1.4	...
Sweden	Oil	5.1	4.5	6.3	7.0	2.5	4.2	5.6	2.0	—	2.5	4.2	5.6	2.0	...
Switzerland ⁴	Oil	12.6	9.4	13.2	13.0	4.0	7.9	10.5	2.7	5.2	4.0	7.9	10.5	2.7	5.2
United Kingdom	Seed	205.2	122.9	154.9	160.1	17.3	52.8	90.9	34.3	70.1	5.9	18.0	30.9	11.7	23.8
	Oil	58.1	66.1	65.9	45.6	12.5	24.5	35.6	12.0	26.5	12.5	24.5	35.6	12.0	26.5
Total	Seed	628.2	429.8	461.2	437.1	66.9	147.9	263.9	105.6	—	22.6	50.3	90.1	35.9	...
	Oil	218.7	205.5	238.3	225.3	56.4	112.0	170.9	54.3	—	56.4	112.0	170.9	54.3	...
ASIA															
Japan	Seed	86.9	44.9	90.2	76.6	23.5	43.4	59.3	33.7	65.4	8.0	14.8	20.2	11.5	22.2
AFRICA															
South Africa	Oil	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.7	1.3	1.8	3.2	1.2	—	1.3	1.8	3.2	1.2	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Oil	9.2	13.6	9.2	3.4	0.7	1.7	2.5	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.7	2.5	0.8	1.7
WORLD TOTAL	Seed	795	535	616	580	100	215	365	155	—	35	75	125	55	...
	Oil	274	247	283	265	65	130	200	65	—	65	130	200	65	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	205	325	120	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of linseed: 34% of weight except Canada and United States, 36%. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in linseed and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1959 for the combined linseed and oil.

¹ Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period. — ² Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — ³ 1960 includes soybeans oil.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des graines de lin: 34% du poids sauf pour Canada et Etats-Unis, 36%. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données sont défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en graines et huile de lin. Pour 1959 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales pour les graines et l'huile combinées.

⁴ Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période. — *Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — ⁵ Pour 1960, y compris l'huile de soja.

TRADE - COMMERCE - COMERCIO

Table 17. - Palm kernels and oil :
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1960-61

Tableau 17. - Palmistes et huile :
Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre,
1960-61

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif								Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1957				1960				1961		1960		
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	
<i>EXPORTING COUNTRIES</i>														
<i>EUROPE</i>														
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	1.6	3.6	3.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	—	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.2	
Netherlands	Oil	4.3	10.6	23.4	18.3	3.1	6.6	14.3	2.0	6.0	3.1	6.6	14.3	
United Kingdom	Oil	8.8	4.2	12.2	8.7	1.9	4.9	5.3	0.5	1.6	1.9	4.9	5.3	
Total		14.7	18.4	38.7	28.4	5.2	11.9	20.8	2.5	7.9	5.2	11.9	20.8	
<i>ASIA</i>														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	Kernels	16.5	22.3	21.2	25.0	5.9	11.5	19.0	*3.8	...	2.7	5.3	8.7	
Indonesia	Kernels	40.3	35.5	32.7	23.5	5.0	10.2	15.3	*7.0	...	2.3	4.7	7.0	
Total		56.8	57.8	53.9	48.5	10.9	21.7	34.3	10.8	—	5.0	10.0	15.7	
<i>AFRICA</i>														
Angola	Kernels	12.6	13.7	7.5	5.2	1.5	2.5	4.6	2.8	...	0.7	1.2	2.1	
Cameroun	Kernels	13.9	13.0	22.6	*15.0	3.6	7.6	11.9	*6.0	...	1.7	3.5	5.5	
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Kernels	30.4	37.7	39.3	*20.1	*6.1	*13.2	*15.0	*6.8	...	*2.8	*6.1	*9.9	
Former French Equatorial Africa	Oil	54.5	57.2	60.1	*52.4	*15.1	*29.9	*40.0	*14.6	...	*15.1	*29.9	*40.0	
Central African Rep. ¹	Kernels	7.3	7.9	7.1	7.7	*2.0	3.9	*6.2	...	...	*0.9	1.8	*2.9
Congo Rep. ¹	Kernels	0.7	0.8	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0.7	*1.4	*2.1
Former French West Africa	Kernels	6.5	7.1	6.2	*5.6	*1.5	*3.0	*4.5	*1.5	...	...	...	...
Dahomey	Kernels	44.7	60.0	43.8	*61.3	*20.0	*39.7	*54.9	*15.0	...	*9.2	*18.3	*25.3	
Ivory Coast	Kernels	12.0	17.3	14.6	16.4	3.0	8.3	11.7	2.4	...	1.4	3.8	*5.4	
Ghana	Kernels	7.1	8.1	2.9	3.1	0.1	1.4	2.6	0.2	...	...	0.6	1.2
Guinea	Kernels	20.5	19.4	21.2	*20.0	7.7	*10.0	*16.0	*7.0	...	3.5	*4.6	*7.4	
Liberia	Kernels	10.6	11.1	19.3	*11.0	*3.0	*5.5	*8.0	*4.3	...	*1.4	*2.5	*3.7	
Nigeria	Kernels	412.7	468.3	437.3	424.8	87.2	219.5	337.0	79.9	...	40.1	101.0	155.0	
Sierra Leone	Kernels	53.8	55.5	58.5	*55.0	10.8	27.7	*16.6	*9.5	...	5.0	12.7	*7.6	
Togo	Kernels	7.3	12.1	8.1	14.2	2.9	9.4	12.2	1.7	...	1.3	4.3	*5.6	
Total	Kernels	632.9	704.1	689.2	653.8	147.9	348.7	496.7	134.0	...	68.0	160.4	228.6	
	Oil	54.5	57.2	60.1	52.4	15.1	29.9	40.0	14.6	...	15.1	29.9	40.0	
WORLD TOTAL	Kernels	713	794	761	720	160	375	545	150	...	75	175	250	
	Oil	75	81	108	90	25	45	70	20	...	25	45	70	
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	100	220	315	
<i>IMPORTING COUNTRIES</i>														
<i>EUROPE</i>														
Austria	Oil	1.4	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	—	...	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Belgium-Luxembourg	Kernels	13.3	29.9	30.4	23.1	5.5	15.1	20.4	4.0	...	8.3	2.5	9.4	
	Oil	2.8	3.3	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	...	0.5	0.4	0.7	
Denmark	Kernels	13.2	26.0	22.3	16.6	3.7	8.6	11.0	1.1	...	6.3	1.7	4.0	
France	Kernels	111.2	108.1	81.9	95.0	22.1	46.5	78.0	17.4	...	40.3	10.2	21.4	
	Oil	5.1	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.4	...	1.9	0.5	0.6	
Germany, Western	Kernels	81.0	115.8	132.8	155.0	27.0	66.8	118.9	19.6	...	51.1	12.4	30.7	
	Oil	13.8	18.9	23.2	13.7	3.7	7.7	9.8	1.7	...	4.8	3.7	7.7	
Netherlands	Kernels	106.2	133.7	155.8	121.9	23.7	54.9	93.6	32.1	...	57.4	10.9	25.3	
	Oil	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	...	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Portugal	Kernels	27.0	27.6	24.1	17.2	2.5	5.2	14.1	1.7	...	7.0	1.2	2.4	
United Kingdom	Kernels	331.4	277.5	237.6	241.2	57.2	122.3	185.0	60.9	...	122.5	26.3	56.3	
Total	Kernels	681.3	718.6	684.9	670.0	141.7	319.4	521.0	136.8	...	65.2	147.0	239.8	
	Oil	23.7	26.3	31.9	16.0	5.0	9.6	11.8	3.2	...	5.0	9.6	11.8	
N. and CENT. AMERICA	Oil ²	22.6	23.3	37.1	40.1	8.8	19.5	30.7	10.0	...	8.8	19.5	30.7	
<i>ASIA</i>														
Japan	Kernels	27.7	32.2	33.8	30.4	5.9	17.7	20.7	4.5	...	2.7	8.1	9.5	
AFRICA	South Africa	Oil	0.9	1.8	3.2	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.2	...	0.6	1.0	1.2
WORLD TOTAL	Kernels	730	778	751	735	155	355	570	150	320	70	165	260	
	Oil	57	60	83	70	15	35	55	15	...	15	35	55	
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	85	200	315	

NOTE: Oil equivalent of palm kernels: 46% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in palm kernels and oil. The countries shown account for about 96% of world exports and 94% of world imports in 1959 for the combined palm kernels and oil.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des palmistes: 46% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en palmistes et en huile. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait 96% des exportations mondiales et 94% des importations mondiales, pour les palmistes et l'huile combinées.

¹ Not included in totals. — ² Including babassu oil.

¹ Non compris dans les totaux. — ² Y compris l'huile de babassu.

Table 18. - Palm oil :
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Country Pays	1957		1958		1959		1960		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-III	I-VI	I-III	I-VI	I-III
Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.6	4.5	6.1	8.5	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.5	4.2	2.0	3.7	5.5	3.1	4.8		
Netherlands	3.5	5.2	4.7	3.1	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.6	3.4	0.9	1.7	2.2	0.7	1.6		
Total	12.1	9.7	10.8	11.6	4.6	6.0	3.8	6.1	7.6	2.9	5.4	7.7	3.8	6.4		
ASIA																
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore..	61.2	80.9	78.6	97.0	31.5	53.9	18.2	36.8	58.7	23.4	42.6	72.0	*21.4			
Indonesia	128.9	132.3	103.1	108.5	49.4	90.1	22.4	44.7	69.1	20.7	46.5	78.6	*20.0			
Total	190.1	213.2	181.7	205.5	80.9	144.0	40.6	81.5	127.8	44.1	89.1	150.6	41.4			
AFRICA																
Angola	9.1	9.0	8.7	13.0	5.7	8.2	2.3	5.4	7.0	3.3	7.0	11.0	3.2			
Congo (ex-Belgian)	154.0	163.0	183.9	*167.2	76.6	123.4	47.9	92.0	138.6	*48.1	*92.6	*105.0	*36.3			
Former French West Africa																
Dahomey	10.1	12.4	5.9	*10.6	7.7	9.9	2.9	*6.3	*6.3	*3.0	*7.3	*9.2	*3.0			
Nigeria	168.9	173.2	186.6	186.3	98.0	147.4	42.4	120.2	158.7	37.5	113.3	159.7	37.5			
Total	342.1	357.6	385.1	377.1	188.0	288.9	95.5	222.0	309.0	91.9	220.2	284.9	80.0			
WORLD TOTAL	560	598	591	605	280	450	145	315	455	140	320	450	125	—		
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Belgium-Luxembourg	40.8	38.1	43.3	42.4	20.5	29.4	12.0	21.2	29.9	10.8	22.8	28.1	8.6	17.6		
Denmark	12.8	9.6	12.2	1.9	7.2	9.3	2.1	7.2	9.5	—	—	—	1.1	3.8		
France	30.7	28.8	27.5	33.5	14.0	22.8	6.6	15.1	21.0	7.9	16.9	26.5	8.0	16.0		
Germany, Western	77.7	74.5	70.9	72.6	35.2	56.4	15.4	34.3	49.7	19.1	32.0	51.3	14.1	34.7		
Italy	15.1	19.3	20.6	31.0	6.0	11.6	2.1	9.1	14.3	12.2	18.8	24.3	6.7	12.6		
Netherlands	79.2	86.7	80.0	86.8	42.5	61.5	29.3	43.7	66.0	25.8	50.5	69.1	23.3	39.5		
Portugal	11.1	10.3	9.7	15.6	3.6	7.8	0.7	3.4	7.4	2.7	6.2	11.9	2.2	5.4		
United Kingdom	193.2	185.2	196.7	176.9	85.7	143.1	41.0	116.2	163.8	41.5	93.1	146.1	44.3	97.1		
Total	460.6	452.5	460.9	460.7	214.7	341.9	109.2	250.2	361.6	120.0	240.3	357.3	108.3	226.7		
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada ¹	17.8	18.4	14.4	8.3	8.6	14.3	4.8	7.8	10.2	1.2	3.1	5.2	6.7			
United States	8.5	19.5	14.2	21.3	6.9	16.2	3.4	7.5	11.6	3.1	9.5	15.6	3.2			
Total	26.3	37.9	28.6	29.6	15.5	30.5	8.2	15.3	21.8	4.3	12.6	21.0	7.9			
ASIA																
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore..	3.6	11.9	8.4	5.5	3.5	8.3	1.4	1.9	4.5	0.8	3.8	4.8	0.7			
India	18.7	18.6	27.9	34.6	9.1	14.5	5.0	11.2	19.8	5.9	16.9	24.6	2.5			
Japan	14.1	10.3	17.0	8.4	4.0	7.4	3.6	7.7	10.7	2.8	5.1	7.8	3.8	6.9		
Total	36.4	40.8	53.3	48.5	16.6	30.2	10.0	20.8	35.0	9.5	25.8	37.2	7.0			
WORLD TOTAL	573	593	596	590	275	445	140	315	460	145	305	455	135	...		

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in palm oil. The countries shown accounted for about 98% of world exports and 91% of world imports in 1959.

¹Includes palm-kernel oil.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données sont défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 91% des importations mondiales.

¹ Y compris l'huile de palmiste.

TRADE - COMMERCE - COMERCIO

Table 19. - Cottonseed and oil:
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1960-61

Tableau 19. - Graines et huile de coton:
Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre,
1960-61

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif								Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile				
		1957 1958 1959 1960				1960			1961		1960		1961	
		I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Netherlands	Oil	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Total	Oil	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Nicaragua	Seed	67.1	70.0	76.4	—	7.9	23.1	31.6	*8.0	—	1.2	3.6	4.9	
United States ^a	Seed	9.9	5.6	4.8	6.9	4.1	5.9	6.2	3.0	4.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	
	Oil (a)	169.1	63.1	215.3	182.8	80.0	115.7	161.3	35.4	85.1	80.0	115.7	161.3	
	Oil (b)	17.7	10.0	19.9	21.0	4.4	8.6	17.7	6.8	12.5	4.4	8.6	17.7	
Total	Seed	77.0	75.6	81.2	—	12.0	29.0	37.8	11.0	—	1.8	4.5	5.9	
	Oil	186.8	73.1	235.2	203.8	84.4	124.3	159.0	42.2	97.6	84.4	124.3	159.0	
ASIA														
Thailand	Seed	4.9	6.3	7.3	6.6	2.8	4.1	5.5	2.9	—	0.4	0.6	0.9	
United Arab Rep.: Syria	Seed	55.9	41.8	43.6	34.8	24.5	29.9	30.2	8.1	—	3.8	4.6	4.7	
	Oil	1.5	1.1	1.9	2.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.7	—	0.6	1.0	1.5	
Total	Seed	60.8	48.1	50.9	41.4	27.3	34.0	35.7	11.0	—	4.2	5.2	5.6	
	Oil	1.5	1.1	1.9	2.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.7	—	0.6	1.0	1.5	
AFRICA														
Angola	Seed	12.6	3.0	3.1	5.2	1.1	3.6	3.6	2.4	—	0.2	0.6	0.6	
Congo (ex-Belgian)	Oil	5.8	5.1	5.3	*5.4	*1.1	*2.0	*2.5	*1.0	—	*1.1	*2.0	*2.5	
Nigeria	Seed	29.8	61.3	45.9	40.6	4.6	22.3	38.0	6.6	—	0.7	3.5	5.9	
Sudan	Seed	186.8	53.4	159.8	93.0	11.0	51.7	82.7	*32.6	—	1.7	8.0	12.8	
	Oil	5.8	1.5	4.9	3.2	0.4	1.2	2.2	*1.6	—	0.4	1.2	2.2	
Tanganyika	Seed	8.5	7.6	5.1	5.5	3.7	5.3	5.4	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	
Togo	Seed	3.3	2.9	2.1	4.0	—	2.0	4.0	—	—	—	0.3	0.6	
Uganda	Seed	1.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	Oil	5.7	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.1	—	—	1.0	1.2	1.5	
Total	Seed	242.5	128.7	216.3	148.3	20.4	84.9	133.7	42.5	—	3.2	13.2	20.7	
	Oil	16.8	8.2	11.8	10.4	2.5	4.4	6.2	2.7	—	2.5	4.4	6.2	
WORLD TOTAL														
Seed	415	311	394	310	70	175	240	75	—	10	25	35	10	
Oil	237	123	282	245	100	145	190	50	—	100	145	190	50	
Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	170	225	60	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	5.8	4.3	3.9	12.2	3.3	5.4	9.8	2.2	3.3	3.3	5.4	9.8	
Germany, Western	Seed	42.1	25.3	31.1	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.0	—	—	0.1	
	Oil	118.9	49.6	106.5	103.2	40.9	72.3	89.6	28.9	49.7	40.9	72.3	89.6	
Greece	Seed	24.0	25.8	33.6	24.5	—	11.5	24.5	—	—	—	1.8	—	
Ireland	Oil	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.5	—	0.5	1.2	1.6	
Italy	Seed	2.9	—	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	
	Oil	6.3	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	
Netherlands	Oil	7.9	1.7	7.6	9.5	4.1	6.6	7.8	0.8	1.4	4.1	6.6	7.8	
Poland	Oil	1.5	3.8	8.2	6.6	3.4	5.3	6.6	—	—	3.4	5.3	6.6	
United Kingdom	Seed	121.7	104.2	152.3	139.6	27.5	75.8	115.0	36.1	77.6	4.3	11.7	17.8	
	Oil	5.7	2.0	1.7	11.7	4.8	7.1	9.0	3.4	4.2	4.8	7.1	9.0	
Total	Seed	190.7	155.3	220.8	166.7	28.0	87.9	140.1	36.9	—	4.4	13.6	21.7	
	Oil	148.0	63.9	130.1	145.5	57.0	97.9	124.5	35.9	—	57.0	97.9	124.5	
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	Oil	13.7	11.6	16.9	20.8	5.1	11.0	14.5	5.7	—	5.1	11.0	14.5	
Mexico ^b	Seed	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	
ASIA														
Cyprus	Oil	0.4	0.3	—	0.4	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	
Hong Kong	Oil	0.4	2.5	1.1	3.3	0.7	1.7	2.4	0.3	—	0.7	1.7	2.4	
Japan	Seed	44.2	81.4	117.4	71.3	5.4	42.3	65.4	10.7	51.8	0.8	6.6	10.1	
	Oil	3.2	2.2	1.9	4.6	1.3	2.5	3.6	0.6	1.9	1.3	2.5	3.6	
Turkey	Oil	13.8	19.9	40.2	20.4	13.5	18.0	20.4	—	—	13.5	18.0	20.4	
Total	Seed	44.2	81.4	117.4	71.3	5.4	42.3	65.4	10.7	—	0.8	6.6	10.1	
	Oil	17.8	24.9	43.1	28.7	15.5	22.3	26.6	0.9	—	15.5	22.3	26.6	
AFRICA														
Morocco ^c	Oil	2.3	0.5	5.0	14.7	7.0	8.3	9.7	1.0	—	7.0	8.3	9.7	
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	Seed	31.6	4.8	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	1.1	
	Oil	22.5	11.5	6.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	Seed	31.6	4.8	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Oil	24.8	12.0	11.4	15.8	7.5	8.9	10.8	1.0	—	7.5	8.9	10.8	
WORLD TOTAL														
Seed	341	317	407	295	45	165	255	60	—	5	25	40	10	
Oil	243	142	247	255	105	170	215	50	—	105	170	215	50	
Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	195	255	60	

NOTE: Oil equivalent of cottonseed: 15.5% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cottonseed and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 89% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1959 for the combined cottonseed and oil.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des graines de coton: 15,5% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données sont défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial des graines et de l'huile de coton. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 89% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales pour les graines et l'huile combinées.

^a(a) Cottonseed oil refined but not processed, and cottonseed oil crude; (b) 1954, cottonseed oil deodorized or hydrogenated; afterward, cottonseed oil refined and further processed. — *Excluding imports through free zones (*perimetros libres*). — ^bData for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

^c(a) Huile de coton raffinée, mais n'ayant pas subi de traitement ultérieur, et huile de coton brute; (b) 1954, huile de coton déodorisée ou hydrogénée; par la suite, huile de coton raffinée et ayant subi un traitement ultérieur. — *Non compris les importations par les zones franches (*perimetros libres*). — ^bLes données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 20. - Oranges and tangerines:
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Country Pays	1957		1958		1959		1960		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-III	I-VI
<i>Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques</i>																
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Greece	25.0	22.2	20.8	27.1	8.6	8.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	12.2	14.0	14.6	11.4	...	...	...
Italy	235.8	206.0	216.8	196.9	156.3	156.4	140.9	165.6	165.7	131.0	166.0	166.7	133.2	168.2	...	...
Spain	458.6	731.9	784.4	941.1	564.4	567.5	373.8	551.8	551.8	443.0	680.8	680.8	404.2	...	...	...
Total	719.4	960.1	1 022.0	1 165.1	729.3	732.5	520.0	722.9	723.0	586.2	860.8	862.1	548.8	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Mexico	48.9	51.8	27.2	20.1	36.5	37.4	7.9	11.9	12.7	4.3	5.5	6.7	7.3	8.6	...	...
United States	326.0	161.2	264.0	206.8	88.5	125.1	61.7	154.0	217.9	73.8	133.3	181.1	41.9	111.4	...	...
Total	374.8	213.0	291.2	226.9	125.0	162.5	69.6	165.9	230.6	78.1	138.8	187.8	49.2	120.0	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																
Brazil	45.8	73.2	111.5	112.4	49.4	72.6	1.6	72.0	111.2	—	50.5	94.4	...	...	...	...
ASIA																
Cyprus	28.5	33.2	32.4	23.9	24.4	24.4	11.8	19.3	19.7	11.7	19.6	20.9	12.0	22.4	...	...
Israel	264.4	265.6	314.8	338.4	227.9	227.9	250.5	298.5	298.5	248.4	311.7	311.7	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	44.0	48.3	57.2	63.4	31.9	32.0	28.3	41.5	41.6	...	47.3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	336.9	347.1	404.4	425.7	284.2	284.3	290.6	359.3	359.8	...	378.6	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	274.4	208.9	225.3	228.9	153.8	153.9	116.2	140.7	140.7	115.4	154.2	154.4	115.4	...	...	...
Morocco ¹	221.5	239.3	258.7	322.3	*170.6	*172.4	83.9	181.9	186.9	105.1	211.0	211.8	99.3	...	...	...
South Africa	227.9	198.2	204.1	274.9	72.3	177.8	0.1	75.4	192.2	*0.2	267.3	441.7	0.1	...	...	...
Tunisia	23.3	32.2	36.1	31.0	27.7	27.7	23.2	33.0	33.0	21.2	26.7	26.7	25.9	...	...	...
Total	747.1	678.6	724.2	857.1	424.4	531.8	223.4	431.0	552.8	261.9	659.2	834.6	240.7	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	2 372	2 462	2 733	2 965	1 745	1 935	1 185	1 875	2 115	1 275	2 220	2 510	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	48.8	61.8	56.9	66.2	50.0	50.5	29.0	41.0	41.8	36.7	50.6	51.4	35.0	...	...	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	108.0	103.8	114.5	127.0	67.3	83.1	39.5	68.5	85.0	48.9	80.1	98.0	45.3	76.0	...	...
Denmark	22.7	28.4	31.6	35.5	19.5	21.9	12.5	19.5	22.5	17.1	23.1	26.1	16.1	22.3	...	...
France	589.7	603.3	611.8	620.9	477.1	494.4	256.1	419.4	457.7	278.1	446.7	483.1	274.8	422.9	...	...
Germany, Western	421.6	574.0	603.4	714.5	425.0	464.0	240.7	399.1	452.6	311.8	503.9	559.7	298.6	473.8	...	...
Ireland	13.0	12.8	15.9	15.1	7.9	10.7	6.2	9.6	12.8	5.2	8.3	11.8	4.9	...	...	...
Netherlands	141.0	137.9	156.4	185.9	93.5	116.8	60.6	100.5	122.8	72.2	115.2	148.4	63.8	110.3	...	...
Norway	46.8	45.2	43.0	46.6	33.1	39.3	19.1	30.8	36.6	20.0	32.9	38.8	20.5	...	...	...
Sweden	79.8	84.2	88.1	90.8	62.3	68.4	46.6	65.5	71.8	49.9	68.6	73.4	48.9	65.7	...	...
Switzerland	60.7	67.4	63.4	73.6	51.1	52.6	27.2	41.4	43.9	33.8	49.5	52.2	35.9	50.8	...	...
United Kingdom	379.1	344.5	415.1	430.7	209.2	269.5	139.9	258.8	208.2	163.4	264.4	342.3	153.0	246.1	...	...
Total	1 911.2	2 064.5	2 200.1	2 406.8	1 495.0	1 671.7	877.4	1 454.1	1 676.3	1 037.1	1 643.3	1 885.2	996.8	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	188.4	167.8	203.6	187.0	87.2	118.2	50.0	102.4	141.9	51.8	99.6	136.9	43.6	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina	0.3	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	...	...	...
ASIA																
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	20.2	18.8	17.4	18.2	13.0	16.1	8.0	11.1	14.5	7.6	11.2	14.1	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	31.0	24.8	32.5	37.9	13.9	16.7	12.3	17.7	23.5	12.7	18.5	26.6	12.0	...	...	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	29.7	30.3	40.5	39.9	18.5	18.6	22.4	31.0	31.1	23.3	30.7	30.7	17.2	...	...	...
Total	80.9	73.9	90.4	96.0	45.4	51.4	42.7	59.8	69.1	43.6	60.4	71.4	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	2 611	2 569	2 782	2 980	1 815	2 050	1 000	1 805	2 105	1 255	1 995	2 320	1 195	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oranges and tangerines. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1959.

¹Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations mondiales et 90% des importations mondiales.

¹Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

TRADE - COMMERCE - COMERCIO

Table 21. - Lemons and limes:
Trade, annually, 1957-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 21. - Citrons et limes:
Commerce, par année, 1957-60, et par trimestre,
1958-61

Country — Pays	1957		1958		1959		1960		1958			1959			1960			1961	
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX										
<i>EXPORTING COUNTRIES</i>																			
<i>EUROPE</i>																			
Greece	13.5	15.2	30.1	27.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	11.5	11.6	12.3	14.2	14.2	13.2	14.2	14.2	13.2	14.2	14.2	
Italy	214.1	179.3	241.8	204.9	90.1	112.9	73.5	138.3	175.8	60.8	114.7	148.4	66.7	8.3	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	
Spain	11.2	37.9	48.8	54.0	18.3	24.2	5.0	26.4	36.4	14.9	39.8	47.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	238.8	232.4	320.7	286.7	117.3	146.0	87.2	176.2	223.8	88.0	168.7	210.5	88.2	...	...	...	...	...
<i>N. and CENT. AMERICA</i>																			
Mexico	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	
United States	77.1	112.7	68.8	83.7	71.9	100.8	10.9	39.5	58.9	20.9	55.9	73.2	24.6	53.9	24.6	24.6	53.9	53.9	
Total	78.4	113.8	69.9	84.3	72.6	101.9	11.1	40.0	59.7	21.0	56.2	73.7	24.8	54.5	24.8	24.8	54.5	54.5	
<i>ASIA</i>																			
Cyprus	5.7	5.1	5.1	3.8	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Israel	5.7	6.4	8.5	8.4	4.3	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	9.4	7.6	10.8	17.7	5.1	6.0	6.3	9.3	10.0	...	12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1.4	5.8	2.0	10.5	2.9	2.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Total	22.2	24.9	26.4	40.6	14.9	15.8	15.2	18.8	19.7	...	23.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>AFRICA</i>																			
Algeria	5.9	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.7	1.5	2.5	2.9	2.3	3.8	4.0	1.9	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco ¹	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.5	2.6	2.7	1.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	...	
Tunisia	8.5	6.7	4.2	6.3	3.4	4.9	0.8	1.3	3.0	1.4	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	...	
Total	17.2	15.3	12.5	15.5	10.3	12.3	3.6	6.2	8.4	5.5	8.7	10.3	6.8	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	369	403	442	440	225	290	120	250	320	140	265	325	135	...	...	...	...	...
<i>IMPORTING COUNTRIES</i>																			
<i>EUROPE</i>																			
Austria	17.3	16.6	19.3	19.7	9.2	12.5	5.0	10.2	14.5	—	11.8	14.9	5.5	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	12.5	12.4	13.1	12.8	6.4	9.5	3.5	6.6	9.5	4.2	7.1	9.7	3.6	6.6	...	...	...	...
Denmark	4.9	4.7	5.7	7.6	2.4	3.5	1.5	3.0	4.3	1.4	3.0	4.1	1.6	3.0	...	...	...	...
France	51.3	49.5	64.4	61.4	25.4	36.5	14.9	33.0	49.4	16.8	34.3	45.8	16.9	34.7	...	...	...	...
Germany, Western	102.8	96.1	117.4	110.4	51.7	70.4	25.1	60.0	90.2	30.0	62.2	84.0	27.5	58.5	...	...	...	...
Hungary	9.3	10.8	13.0	12.6	6.3	8.7	3.7	7.6	10.1	3.5	7.8	10.3	3.6	6.7	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	7.9	7.5	7.9	7.6	3.8	5.2	2.5	4.3	6.1	2.8	4.5	5.9	2.4	4.4	...	...	...	...
Poland	16.1	21.4	28.0	22.2	12.8	14.6	9.9	15.6	16.9	5.9	12.2	12.2	9.6	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	4.2	6.4	4.8	4.8	2.4	3.3	1.3	2.5	3.6	1.5	2.6	3.6	1.2	2.4	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	13.6	13.1	15.3	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	8.8	11.8	4.0	8.7	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	32.0	31.5	34.8	34.2	16.1	22.6	11.4	19.7	26.1	11.6	20.1	25.9	11.1	19.9	...	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	4.9	6.4	9.7	12.7	3.9	5.4	3.3	5.7	7.5	5.0	7.8	11.1	5.6	...	...	...	...	...
Total	276.8	274.4	333.4	321.4	147.0	202.0	86.0	175.0	250.0	87.0	182.2	239.3	92.6	...	...	...	...	...
<i>N. and CENT. AMERICA</i>																			
Canada	15.0	14.3	15.7	14.7	6.9	11.1	3.4	7.7	12.3	3.5	7.4	11.5	3.5	...	...	...	...	...
United States	1.4	2.3	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.1	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.3	1.4	2.1	0.7	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16.4	16.6	17.5	17.1	8.1	13.2	3.7	8.8	14.0	3.8	8.8	13.6	4.2	...	...	...	...	...
<i>ASIA</i>																			
Japan	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.0	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.4	...	...	...	...
United Arab Rep. Syria	2.6	3.5	5.4	6.3	1.8	2.6	2.1	3.8	4.5	1.9	4.2	5.1	1.8	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6.1	6.7	7.9	9.3	3.4	4.9	2.4	4.7	5.9	2.4	5.6	7.3	2.4	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	356	374	436	425	200	275	110	230	330	115	240	320	120	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 97% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1959.

¹Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales.

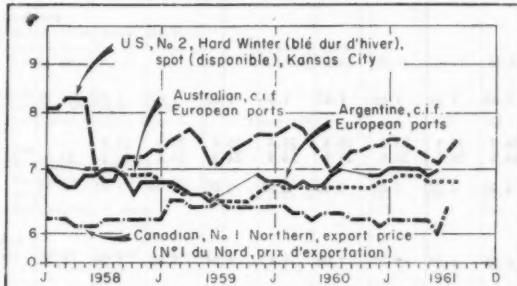
*Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Price series of international significance
(in U.S. cents per kilogram)

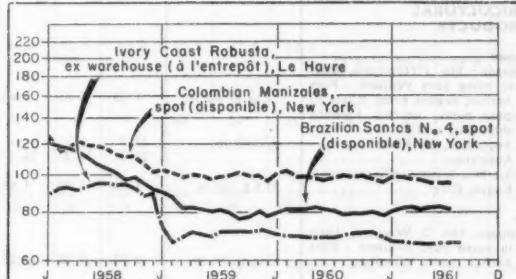
Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(en cents U.S. le kilogramme)

1958-61

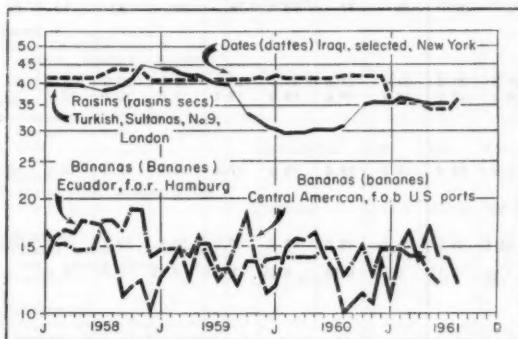
WHEAT - FROMENT



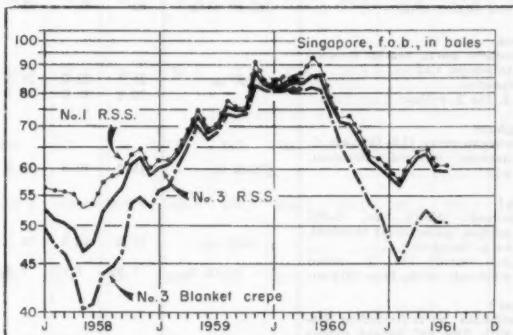
COFFEE - CAFÉ



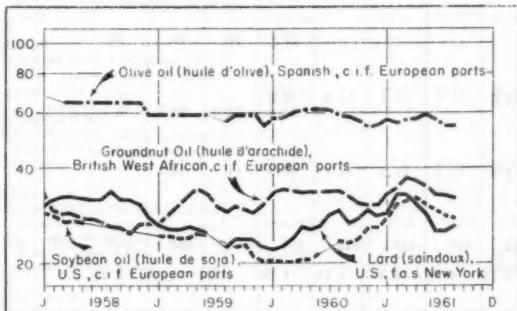
FRUIT - FRUITS



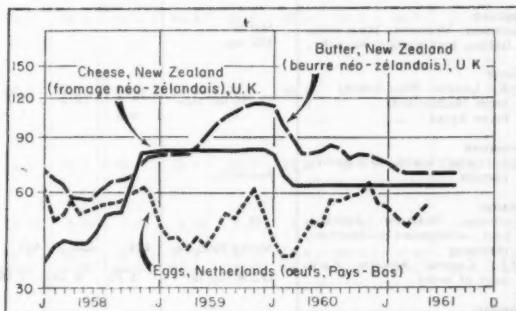
RUBBER - CAOUTCHOUC



FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES



DAIRY PRODUCTS - PRODUITS LAITIERS



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 22 for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies.

NOTE: Prière de se reporter au tableau 22 pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales.

Table 22 - Price series of international significance

Tableau 22. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1960					1961							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Canada : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price (Class II)	Can \$/ 60 lb.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.70	1.79	1.83
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	25.3	—	—	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.1	25.3	—	—
Argentine, Up-River.....	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.8
Australian.....														
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, spot, Kansas City	U.S.\$ /60 lb.	1.94	1.98	1.99	2.01	2.02	2.04	2.05	2.02	2.00	1.96	1.92	1.98	2.04
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, spot, Winnipeg.....	Can.\$/ 56 lb.	1.03	1.06	1.05	0.96	0.94	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.04	1.02	1.08	1.25	1.24
Barley														
European ports: Canadian No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	21.4	21.2	20.5	20.4	18.6	18.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	—	—	—	—
Oats														
Canada: No. 2, Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price.....	Can. e/ 34 lb.	88	86	85	77	76	76	77	73	78	79	82	93	99
Maize														
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:	£/2240 lb.	21.7	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.1	20.6	20.3	20.5	21.5	22.0
Argentine.....	20.8	21.0	20.3	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.0	19.7	20.1	20.8	20.5	21.5	22.0
U.S. No 2, yellow.....														
Sorghum														
European ports: U.S. Milo No. 2, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	18.0	18.3	18.0	17.9	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.0	17.4	16.9	17.3	18.1	18.8
Rice¹														
Thailand: White rice, 5-7% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	£/ 1000 kg.	51.0	48.5	46.0	44.5	44.5	45.5	48.0	48.0	49.0	50.5	50.2	51.0	48.0
U.S.: Nato, ² No. 2, milled wholesale price, New Orleans	U.S. \$/100 lb.	7.95	7.72	7.80	7.94	8.15	8.25	8.30	8.45	8.50	8.55	8.70	8.65	8.35
Sugar³														
Caribbean ports (including Brazil): Raw, 96%, bagged, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 8 contract) f.o.b. Cuba : Raw, 96%, f.a.s., world sugar price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement ⁴	U.S. e/ib.	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.03	2.97	2.97	3.14	3.35	3.20	3.05	2.80
U.S.: Raw, 96%, bagged, c.i.f. New York.....	U.S. e/ib.	—	—	—	—	—	2.93	2.83	2.84	3.03	3.19	2.97	2.76	2.43
U.S. e/ib.	5.96	6.09	6.01	6.03	5.96	5.89	5.82	5.75	5.75	5.96	5.98	5.89	5.56	
Potatoes														
Germany, Western: New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich..	Marks/ 100 kg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	60	66	46	—	—
Onions														
U.K.: London, first quality	Sh./56-lb. sack	11.6	10.2	9.7	12.0	11.1	15.6	14.3	16.8	—	—	—	—	12.8
From Netherlands.....	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.4	22.0	19.5	16.2	22.3	—	—
From Egypt														
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, first quality, London	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	7.8	13.3	11.2	11.3	18.3	11.3	13.1	—	—	—
Bananas														
Germany, Western: Ecuador, f.o.r., wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1000 kg.	425	453	481	455	581	469	628	670	562	688	569	562	480
U.S.: Central America, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S.\$/100 lb.	5.75	6.25	7.00	5.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.50	6.50	5.87	5.50	—	—
Oranges														
Germany, Western: Auction price, Hamburg:	Marks/	23.1	27.2	27.0	20.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.1	28.8	25.2
South African.....	34-kg. case	—	—	—	20.5	20.3	23.2	22.2	25.8	25.8	25.3	—	—	—
Spanish.....	35-kg. case	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.K.: Auction price, London:	Sh./	—	—	—	—	42.9	46.4	50.8	57.4	59.4	63.5	—	—	—
Israeli	39-kg. case	—	—	—	31.1	30.5	—	—	—	—	50.1	52.1	50.6	43.6
South African	30-kg. case	40.5	39.2	42.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemons														
Germany, Western: Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39.5-kg. case	27.1	43.4	36.2	26.3	25.7	23.7	26.2	23.2	23.2	20.1	21.1	23.6	21.9

For notes see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 22. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 22. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1960					1961							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Auction price, London:														
Israeli	Sh./40-kg. case	—	—	—	54.4	63.4	48.8	49.9	57.8	55.3	51.3	51.2	39.8	44.7
South African	Sh./31-kg. case	39.0	—	32.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apples														
Germany, Western: Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	Marks/100 kg.	—	57	54	70	—	59	83	54	55	76	87	70	—
Raisins														
U.K.: Sultanas, London:														
Australian, 5 + Crown, ex wharf.....	Sh./112 lb.	132	136	141	143	144	144	146	146	132	134	136	136	130
Turkish, No. 9, spot	Sh./112 lb.	112	—	126	128	128	130	133	131	129	127	128	128	—
Dates														
U.S.: Iraqi Hallowi, selected, 60's?, New York	U.S. c/lb.	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.4	15.5	15.8	16.5
Soybeans														
European ports ^a : U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	f/2240 lb.	33.7	33.4	32.3	32.8	33.7	37.2	41.4	43.9	46.9	44.4	41.2	40.5	36.7
Groundnuts														
European ports ^a : Nigerian, shell-ed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	f/2240 lb.	72.8	68.2	66.1	63.1	62.0	69.5	75.0	80.2	81.0	76.5	67.5	69.4	70.0
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian No. 1, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London	f/2240 lb.	53.9	51.2	49.7	48.0	47.8	49.4	51.6	52.2	52.6	50.8	51.9	58.8	58.7
Copra														
European ports ^a : Philippine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S. £/2240 lb.	191	176	176	182	171	172	177	168	166	170	165	170	170
Olive oil														
European ports: Spanish, edible, 1%, f.o.b.	f/1000 kg.	210.0	207.5	201.9	193.0	198.1	202.5	200.0	205.0	206.2	210.0	202.5	196.2	195.0
Soybean oil														
European ports ^a : U.S. crude, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S. £/2240 lb.	241	235	242	262	263	285	308	316	327	320	299	287	279
Groundnut oil														
European ports ^a : British West African*, 3-5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	f/2240 lb.	121.8	117.1	112.3	110.0	109.3	120.0	126.8	135.2	133.9	127.7	119.8	118.9	116.4
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Argentine bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. London	f/2240 lb.	95.8	95.7	94.6	89.2	87.1	90.6	98.2	100.4	100.6	97.1	95.8	110.1	108.3
Coconut oil														
European ports ^a : Straits, 3½%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	f/2240 lb.	99.6	94.2	92.6	94.1	90.4	92.2	94.3	92.5	89.6	88.2	84.9	85.9	86.1
Palm oil														
European ports ^a : Nigerian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	f/2240 lb.	81.8	81.2	80.5	80.4	81.0	80.8	82.9	84.0	84.5	85.0	84.5	83.0	82.0
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 56%, protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	f/2240 lb.	37.8	37.0	35.8	34.5	33.5	33.7	33.1	33.0	32.6	32.4	31.9	33.6	34.2
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre ¹⁸	F. francs/kg.	3.45	3.47	3.49	3.50	3.44	3.34	3.34	3.30	3.28	3.27	3.29	3.30	3.30
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S. c/lb.	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.5	37.2	37.4	37.0	37.2	37.4	36.8	35.9
Colombian Manizales	U.S. c/lb.	45.2	44.8	44.9	44.4	43.8	44.5	44.6	44.3	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.5	43.5
Cocoa beans														
European ports ^a : Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	Sh./50 kg.	219	213	215	206	186	175	164	152	172	172	165	169	164
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Ghana	U.S. c/lb.	28.0	29.0	29.6	28.1	25.6	23.3	21.8	20.6	22.9	23.0	21.9	22.0	21.0
Bahia	U.S. c/lb.	27.5	26.1	26.6	26.3	25.5	23.6	22.2	20.7	22.9	23.0	21.9	22.0	20.6

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 22. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 22. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960					1961							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Tea														
Ceylon: For export, high grown, auction price ¹¹ , Colombo	Rupees/lb.	2.23	2.30	2.17	2.29	2.03	2.01	2.06	2.15	2.06	1.97	1.89	1.92	1.99
India: For export, auction price ¹¹ , Calcutta	Rupees/lb.	2.71	2.62	1 ¹⁵ 46	5.25	5.05	5.00	4.89	4.76	—	5.98	5.27	6.14	5.65
Pepper														
U.S.: Black, Malabar, spot, New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	57.5	54.2	50.0	53.5	44.4	47.8	46.6	48.9	47.4	46.6	47.8	46.5	46.1
Tobacco														
S. and N. W. Rhodesia: Flue- cured, auction price	Pence/lb. U.S. ¢/lb.	38.0 57.9	27.8 61.3	16.0 60.9	—	58.5	—	—	34.6	33.7	—	40.4	38.6 60.2	28.6 62.9
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S. ¢/lb.	69.4	66.9	59.0	66.1	69.0	66.5	65.8	63.5	63.4	63.6	62.6	62.8	—
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Texas Middling 15/16"	Pence/lb. Pence/lb.	21.8 41.2	22.1 41.6	22.2 41.7	22.6 42.1	22.9 41.4	23.0 40.7	23.4 40.8	24.3 40.0	24.8 39.0	25.0 38.3	24.7 38.3	24.0 36.7	23.8 36.9
Egyptian, Karnak, fully good	U.S. ¢/lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flax														
U.K.: Belgian, medium, water- retted, c.i.f. at ports	£/2240 lb.	244	246	249	252	251	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/2240 lb.	123.3	131.1	184.6	198.1	185.5	199.7	206.6	212.1	189.9	186.4	150.0	—	—
Sisal														
U.K.: British East African No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	102.6	103.0	103.0	102.2	99.0	99.0	97.5	94.1	89.9	90.7	90.1	89.0	—
Silk														
U.S.: Japanese, raw, [20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S. ¢/lb	4.80	4.96	4.74	4.69	4.87	5.15	5.04	5.12	5.02	5.13	5.18	5.23	5.43
Rayon¹²														
Italy: Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan	1000 lire/ 100 kg.	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	1 ¹² 91.4	1 ¹² 91.4
Japan: Viscose filament, for ex- port ex mill	Yen/lb.	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	1 ¹² 147	—
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean: 66's	Pence/lb.	82	82	81	84	83	82	86	87	93	96	95	93	94
50's	Pence/lb.	68	65	65	68	67	67	69	69	71	74	71	66	72
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VII's, clean basis, in bales, Boston	U.S. ¢/lb.	82.0	80.6	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales: No. 1 R.S.S.	Straits ¢/lb.	100.1	100.9	95.1	87.2	86.1	83.2	79.9	85.4	88.9	89.3	84.2	84.4	85.5
No. 3 R.S.S.		99.0	97.9	92.9	85.5	83.6	81.5	78.6	83.6	87.2	88.4	83.2	83.0	84.3
No. 3 blanket crepe		90.8	84.7	79.5	74.2	72.0	67.3	63.0	66.1	70.0	73.3	70.7	70.5	74.7
Beef														
U.K.: Smithfield Market, London: Argentine, hindquarters, chilled Australian, hindquarters, frozen	Pence/lb. Pence/lb.	30.4 24.2	31.5 25.0	27.6 25.1	24.7 23.4	25.9 —	24.8 —	24.9 —	30.4 —	27.6 —	24.8 —	26.3 —	26.0 —	27.0 —
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, frozen car- cases, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	27.2	26.3	25.4	22.6	20.8	23.9	20.8	21.0	21.1	20.2	19.2	18.8	18.4
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Ex- change	Sh./112 lb.	298	298	290	312	320	278	261	254	289	300	290	265	246
Tallow														
U.S.: Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	6.41	6.25	6.12	6.45	6.53	6.90	7.22	7.84	—	8.46	7.22	6.62	6.75
Lard														
U.S.: Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s., New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	13.2	12.0	12.5	13.3	12.7	12.8	15.0	15.0	14.2	12.7	11.4	11.4	11.9

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 22. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 22. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

	Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1960					1961							
			Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
1.99	Hides U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f., at ports.....	Pence/lb.	14.8	14.2	13.2	14.1	14.8	14.6	14.9	16.8	16.2	15.4	14.9	14.6	15.1
5.65	U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb. and upward, Chicago.....	U.S. ¢/lb.	14.4	13.9	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.2	11.2	13.1	14.4	14.8	14.6	15.7	17.4
46.1	Butter U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange: Danish New Zealand, finest.....	Sh./112 lb.	318 302	298 282	329 290	336 286	336 280	336 269	336 258	321 250	306 250	306 250	306 250	281 250	262 250
28.6	Cheese U.K.: New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	Sh./112 lb.	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
62.9	Eggs Denmark: Price paid producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative..... Netherlands: Producer price, Roermond auctions.....	Kr./kg. Guilder/ 100 kg.	3.94	3.91	3.85	4.16	3.49	3.35	3.03	2.80	3.01	3.46	3.32	3.65	3.86
23.8	FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS	Kr./kg. Guilder/ 100 kg.	214	221	227	244	214	204	186	177	194	206	194	200	196
50	Fresh and frozen fish U.K. - England and Wales : British landings, average unit value, all sizes :	Sh./112 lb.	70.5 74.9 141.3 26.7	70.7 77.5 150.8 28.0	76.8 82.9 163.3 48.9	77.9 67.3 151.1 42.7	67.4 63.8 147.0 32.2	69.7 67.5 131.8 43.0	75.6 76.0 116.3 19.7	77.1 84.9 116.2 39.7	78.7 80.6 133.1 43.8	58.7 78.4 139.9 56.7	55.9 72.6 134.6 37.1	54.0 72.6 143.8 46.4	...
5.43	U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston. Shrimp ¹¹ , frozen, headless 5-lb. carton, average price, Chicago	U.S. ¢/lb.	24.5	24.5	26.0	27.5	27.5	27.5	28.5	28.2	26.6	26.5	26.0	26.5	27.4
91.4	Salted fish Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	U.S. ¢/lb.	65.7	69.5	74.1	72.8	70.6	69.6	70.0	69.7	69.5	68.3	69.5	71.8	83.6
94.72	Canned fish U.S.: Sardines, Maine in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.\$/case ¹²	8.75	8.75	8.69	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.82	9.03	10.05
76.5	Tuna, light meat, solid pack, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.\$/case ¹²	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
85.5	Fish meal U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 100-lb. Burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.\$/2000 lb.	91	92	93	91	90	90	93	100	105	116	117	118	118
84.3	Fish oil U.S.: Menhaden crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S. ¢/lb.	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.33	6.50	6.50	6.60	6.69	6.50	6.25
27.0	Whale oil European ports: Crude, bulk, ex tank, Rotterdam	£/1000 kg.	72.6	73.2	72.1	75.7	76.5	75.8	76.0	75.4	75.2	75.0	72.6	69.2	67.9
18.4	FOREST PRODUCTS														
46	Lumber Canada: Fir, finish B and better, 1" x 6"..... Germany/Western: Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-18 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria..... Sweden: 2½" x 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Harnosand district.....	Can. \$/1000 board feet	144.0	152.8	152.8	142.1	142.1	145.7	143.9	143.9	145.7	147.4	145.7	144.8	143.9
6.75		DM/cubic meter	152.8	152.8	153.8	154.0	155.4	157.2	157.5	160.0	160.4	161.5	162.0	163.5	163.7
11.9		1000 Kronor/standard	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.28	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.26

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 22. - Price series of international significance
(concluded)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1960					1961							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
U.K.: Average import value, c.i.f., sawn softwood.....	£/standard	74.2	76.5	76.5	77.6	78.7	78.9	77.2	77.4	78.7	80.8	79.9	80.5	80.5
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried 2" x 4" x 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill.....	U.S. \$/1000 board feet	80.2	80.1	79.0	78.4	78.8	77.7	77.0	78.2	81.4	80.0	79.4	79.5	..
Wood pulp														
Canada: Dry, unbleached strong sulphite, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill.....	Can. \$/2000 lb. 1000 markkas/ 1000 kg.	129.8	130.2	131.5	131.4	128.2	126.9	126.5	119.6	119.7	119.6	120.4	125.1	124.8
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value.....	30.5	32.6	31.8	32.2	32.0	32.0	33.3	34.1	32.7	33.3	..	..	..	..
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value....	Kronor/1000 kg.	846	865	861	852	864	875	882	866	878	866	874	862	..
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec.....	Can. \$/2000 lb. 1000 markkas/ 1000 kg.	113.5	113.8	114.9	114.7	114.7	116.5	115.7	115.4	115.5	115.4	116.3	120.7	120.5
Finland: Average export value.....	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.3	40.2	40.2	..	..	..	..
U.K.: Average import value....	£/112 lb.	2.75	2.75	2.79	2.78	2.74	2.75	2.68	2.78	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.79	2.76
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value.....	1000 markkas/ 1000 kg.	46.0	46.6	45.8	45.5	45.4	46.2	45.1	45.8	46.3	45.9	..	..	..
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations price index of primary commodities in international trade (1953 = 100)														
All agricultural commodities.....		91					90			89			89	
Food.....		89					88			86			85	
Nonfood		94					93			94			95	
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf.....	Sh./2240 lb.	51.8	52.2	53.4	56.8	55.2	54.2	58.1	56.6	57.2	60.0	59.2	54.0	58.4
From St. Lawrence.....		39.0	40.6	43.6	46.6	—	45.0	47.1	47.9	46.5	47.7	45.0	44.4	46.3
From Northern Range.....		42.5	42.1	45.6	47.8	45.9	45.4	49.4	47.5	47.9	50.8	52.0	46.9	47.7
U.K. - General trip charter ¹⁸		93	96	95	100	105	104	106	103	107	111	108	105	..
Index numbers (1960 = 100).....														
Fertilizers ¹⁹														
Ammonium sulphate: Germany, Western: 21%, bulk, wholesale price, delivered	DM/100 kg. nitrogen	91.1	91.7	92.5	95.7	96.7	98.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	92.0	93.9
Superphosphate: U.K.: 18%, 6-ton lots, wholesale price, London	£/ 2240 lb.	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.6
Muriate of potash :														
Germany, Western: 40%, bulk, wholesale price, delivered	DM/100 kg. K ² O	25.6	25.9	26.5	27.1	28.2	28.6	28.6	29.6	28.6	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.8

¹ The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £32.12.0 per 2,240 lb., f.o.b. Burma ports through 1960 and £33.12.0 from January 1961. The basic quality is Ngasein full-boiled small mills specials. — ² Through December 1960, Zenith. — ³ The contract price for 96% raw sugar paid by the U.K. Government to Commonwealth producers was £44.8.10 in 1960 and £45.2.0 in 1961. — ⁴ Through 1960, Cuba (No. 4 contract). — ⁵ Simple average of daily prices, London and No. 8 spot, New York, both adjusted to f.a.s. Cuba basis. — ⁶ From this month forward, bulk. — ⁷ Through December, 66's; from January 1961, CAQ 70's. — ⁸ Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseille. — ⁹ From January 1961, Nigerian. — ¹⁰ Through October, Marseille. — ¹¹ Exclusive of export duty and excise. — ¹² From this month forward, rupees per kg. — ¹³ Provisional — ¹⁴ The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia was 2.55 DM per kg. throughout this period; the price of British standard viscose staple, 1½ denier, 17½ inch staple, was 22.75 pence throughout this period. — ¹⁵ From January, brown shrimp only. — ¹⁶ 100 3¼ oz. cans per case. — ¹⁷ 46 6½ oz. cans per case. — ¹⁸ Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships were employed in 1960. — ¹⁹ Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

¹ Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £32/12/0 les 2 240 lb., f.o.b. ports birmanis jusqu'à fin 1960 et de £33/12/0 à partir de janvier 1961. Il s'agit surtout de la qualité Ngasein «full-boiled small mills specials». — ² Jusqu'à fin décembre 1960, Zenith. — ³ Le prix contractuel payé par le gouvernement britannique aux producteurs du Commonwealth pour le sucre brut de 96% était de £44/8.10 en 1960 et de £45/2.0 en 1961. — ⁴ Jusqu'à fin 1960, Cuba (contrat N° 4). — ⁵ Moyenne simple des cours journaliers, Londres, et du disponible N° 8, New York, après ajustement de ces cours sur la base franco quai Cuba. — ⁶ A partir de ce mois, en vrac. — ⁷ Jusqu'à fin décembre, de 66's; depuis janvier 1961, GAQ 70's. — ⁸ Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Breme/Marseille. — ⁹ A partir de janvier 1961, du Nigeria. — ¹⁰ Jusqu'à fin octobre, Marseille. — ¹¹ Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. — ¹² A partir de ce mois, roupies le kg. — ¹³ Chiffre provisoire. — ¹⁴ Le prix de la fibranne viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, était de D.M. 2.55 le kg pendant toute la période; le prix de la fibranne «standard» britannique, 1½ denier, fibre de 17½ d'inch était de 22.75 pence pendant toute la période. — ¹⁵ A partir de janvier, crevettes «brown» seulement. — ¹⁶ Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3½ oz. — ¹⁷ Caisses de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. — ¹⁸ Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguaient en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps. — ¹⁹ Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 23. - Maize : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 23. - Maïs : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argen- tina	Brazil	European ports		India	Indo- nesia	Italy	Mexico	Nether- lands	South Africa	U.A.R. : Egyptian Region	United States		Yugo- slavia	
			I	II								III	IV	V	
			Pesos/ 100 kg.	Cru- zeiros/ 60 kg.	£/2240 lb.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	1000 Lire/ 100 kg.	Pesos/ 1000 kg.	Guilder/ 100 kg.	Sh./ 200 lb.	Plasters/ 140 kg.	Dollars/ 56 lb.	1000 Dinars/ 100 kg.	
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales															
1950	16	...	...	...	19.8	41	16.35	487	—	124.0	230	1.53	1.73	1.28
1951	32	...	...	...	12.9	125	5.45	718	—	26.5	230	1.66	1.83	0.50
1952	40	...	...	...	11.6	139	6.27	650	—	30.0	242	1.53	1.59	1.90
1953	45	...	...	...	10.4	99	4.53	625	27.2	32.0	254	1.49	1.53	1.59
1954	45	126.6	126.7	7.4	75	4.90	593	27.6	31.0	266	1.43	1.48	2.00		
1955	45	126.6	29.6	26.4	11.2	166	4.90	617	26.3	30.0	233	1.34	1.24	2.48	
1956	70	272	29.7	25.1	13.5	200	4.91	752	27.6	29.5	390	1.29	1.31	2.92	
1957	100	258	24.2	20.8	13.2	163	4.22	967	23.6	28.8	330	1.11	1.21	2.59	
1958	100	381	21.2	21.3	13.9	242	4.34	998	20.8	28.2	330	1.12	1.21	2.87	
1959	220	489	21.1	21.1	11.4	300	4.49	783	21.2	29.2	350	1.03	1.17	2.68	
1960	230	...	21.6	...	378	...	800	20.8	31.2	350	...	...	...	...
1960 I	220	501	21.4	21.1	10.2	375	4.58	685	21.0	29.2	350	0.98	1.14	2.27	
II	220	417	21.2	21.0	11.1	375	4.55	658	20.8	29.2	350	1.00	1.13	2.50	
III	220	452	21.5	21.3	11.2	350	4.65	683	21.8	29.2	350	1.00	1.15	2.55	
IV	230	447	21.7	22.0	11.5	325	4.65	690	21.9	29.2	350	1.05	—	2.79	
V	230	404	21.7	21.7	11.2	315	4.55	721	22.3	31.2	350	1.07	1.21	2.94	
VI	230	403	21.4	21.0	12.8	330	4.35	775	21.0	31.2	350	1.08	1.20	2.77	
VII	230	404	21.4	20.9	13.0	350	4.35	901	20.5	31.2	350	1.09	1.19	2.84	
VIII	230	393	21.7	20.8	10.8	350	4.72	919	20.6	31.2	350	1.07	1.18	2.78	
IX	230	399	22.0	21.0	10.5	500	4.52	919	20.5	31.2	350	1.06	1.16	2.86	
X	230	445	21.6	20.3	11.3	475	4.40	907	20.2	31.2	350	0.99	1.06	2.40	
XI	230	442	21.8	19.2	11.2	—	4.30	912	20.3	31.2	350	0.87	0.96	2.10	
XII	230	458	21.3	19.1	11.6	415	4.15	835	19.2	31.2	350	0.91	1.02	2.38	
1961 I	230	551	21.4	19.4	12.2	400	4.35	825	19.4	31.2	350	0.96	1.10	2.51	
II	230	520	21.6	19.6	13.5	350	4.15	830	19.7	31.2	350	1.00	1.13	2.70	
III	230	545	21.1	19.0	13.0	340	4.05	806	18.7	31.2	350	1.01	1.11	2.70	
IV	300	605	20.6	19.7	12.0	340	3.75	797	—	31.2	350	0.96	1.08	2.79	
V	300	596	20.3	19.8	12.5	340	3.88	825	—	3.08	350	1.02	1.13	2.87	
VI	300	...	20.4	20.1	13.8	400	3.80	—	—	3.08	350	1.03	1.12	2.85	
VII	300	...	21.5	20.8	13.1	—	3.92	—	—	3.08	360	1.05	1.14	—	
VIII	300	...	22.0	20.5	13.0	—	—	—	—	3.08	—	1.04	1.12	—	
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg															
1950	—	—	—	—	15.5	—	10.2	5.6	—	13.7	4.7	16.0	16.8	15.6	
1951	—	—	—	—	7.2	—	8.7	8.3	—	4.1	4.7	6.5	7.2	10.0	
1952	—	—	—	—	6.5	—	10.0	7.5	—	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.3	6.3	
1953	—	—	—	—	5.9	—	7.2	7.2	7.2	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.3	
1954	—	—	17.3	17.4	4.2	—	7.8	5.4	7.5	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.7	
1955	—	—	8.2	7.3	6.3	—	7.8	4.9	6.5	4.6	6.6	5.3	4.9	8.3	
1956	—	—	6.7	5.7	7.4	—	6.7	7.7	6.2	4.4	6.8	4.4	4.8	8.6	
1957	—	—	5.8	5.9	7.8	—	6.9	8.0	5.5	4.4	6.8	4.4	4.8	9.6	
1958	—	—	5.8	5.8	6.4	—	7.2	6.3	5.6	4.5	7.2	4.0	4.6	8.9	
1959	2.6	—	5.8	5.8	6.4	—	6.4	5.5	4.8	7.2	—	—	—	—	
1960	2.8	—	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1960 I	2.7	—	5.9	5.8	5.8	—	7.3	5.5	5.5	4.5	7.2	3.9	4.5	7.6	
II	2.7	—	5.9	5.8	6.3	—	7.3	5.3	5.5	4.5	7.2	3.9	4.4	8.3	
III	2.7	—	5.9	5.9	6.3	—	7.4	5.5	5.7	4.5	7.2	3.9	4.5	8.5	
IV	2.8	—	6.0	6.0	6.5	—	7.4	5.5	5.8	4.5	7.2	4.1	—	9.3	
V	2.8	—	6.0	6.0	6.3	—	7.3	5.8	5.9	4.8	7.2	4.2	4.8	9.8	
VI	2.8	—	5.9	5.8	7.2	—	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.8	7.2	4.3	4.7	9.2	
VII	2.8	—	5.9	5.8	7.3	—	7.0	7.2	5.4	4.8	7.2	4.3	4.7	9.5	
VIII	2.8	—	6.0	5.7	6.0	—	7.6	7.4	5.4	4.8	7.2	4.2	4.7	9.3	
IX	2.8	—	6.0	5.8	5.9	—	7.2	7.4	5.4	4.8	7.2	4.2	4.6	9.5	
X	2.8	—	6.0	5.6	6.4	—	7.0	7.3	5.3	4.8	7.2	3.9	4.2	8.0	
XI	2.8	—	6.0	5.3	6.3	—	6.9	7.3	5.3	4.8	7.2	3.4	3.8	7.0	
XII	2.8	—	5.9	5.3	6.5	—	6.6	6.7	5.0	4.8	7.2	3.6	4.0	7.9	
1961 I	2.8	—	5.9	5.3	6.9	—	7.0	6.6	5.1	4.8	7.2	3.8	4.3	8.4	
II	2.8	—	6.0	5.4	7.6	—	6.6	6.6	5.2	4.8	7.2	3.9	4.4	9.0	
III	2.8	—	5.8	5.2	7.3	—	6.5	6.4	4.9	4.8	7.2	4.0	4.4	9.0	
IV	3.6	—	5.7	5.4	6.8	—	6.0	6.4	—	4.8	7.2	4.0	4.3	9.3	
V	3.6	—	5.6	5.5	7.0	—	6.2	6.6	—	4.7	7.2	4.0	4.5	9.6	
VI	3.6	—	5.6	5.5	7.7	—	6.1	—	—	4.7	7.2	4.1	4.4	9.5	
VII	3.6	—	5.9	5.7	7.4	—	6.3	—	—	4.7	7.4	4.1	4.5	—	
VIII	3.6	—	6.0	5.7	7.3	—	—	—	—	4.7	—	4.1	4.4	—	

¹Crop year from this year forward : Argentina, European ports I, April-March; Brazil, July-June; India, November-October; Italy, September-August; South Africa, May-April; European ports II, United States, October-September; Yugoslavia, August-July. — ²Preliminary. — ³From January 1961, Rands/200 lb. (1 Rand = 10 Sh.)

Argentina : Yellow and red, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires: government fixed price. — **Brazil :** Yellow, wholesale price, São Paulo Exchange. — **European Ports :** I - Argentine, c.i.f. - II - U.S. No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. - India: 1950, procurement price, Uttar Pradesh; from 1951, Malihipur bold, wholesale price, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh. — **Indonesia :** White, shelled, wholesale price, Jakarta; from January 1960, white and yellow, Pamekasan. — **Italy :** Produced price, Venice. — **Mexico :** Highland, wholesale price, Mexico City. — **Netherlands :** Futures price, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam Exchange. — **South Africa :** White Dents No. 2 and Yellow Flints No. 6, bagged, government fixed producer price; from May 1960, White Dents grade 1. — **United Arab Republic: Egyptian Region:** Average producer price; 1950 through February 1954, Nab-el-Gamal middling, government fixed price; from 1957, all varieties. — **United States :** I - Average producer price. II - No. 3, yellow, wholesale price, Chicago. — **Yugoslavia :** Fair average quality, maximum moisture content 14%, producer price, at warehouse or on rail; from 1958, price to producers in agricultural cooperatives.

¹Campagne agricole à partir de cette année : Argentine, ports européens I, avril-mars; Brésil, juillet-juin; Inde, novembre-octobre; Italie, septembre-août; Afrique du Sud, mai-avril; ports européens II, Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre; Yougoslavie, août-juillet. — ²Chiffre préliminaire. — ³A partir de janvier 1961, rands/200 lb. (1 rand = 10 sh.).

Argentine : Mais jaune et rouge, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires; prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Brésil :** Mais jaune, prix de gros, bourse de São Paulo. — **Ports européens :** I - Mais argentin, c.a.f. II - Mais des États-Unis, « N° 2 yellow », c.a.f. — **Inde :** 1950, prix des achats du gouvernement, Uttar Pradesh; à partir de 1951, « Malihipur bold », prix de gros, Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh). — **Indonésie :** Blanc, égrené, prix de gros, Djakarta; à partir de janvier 1960, blanc et jaune, Pamekasan. — **Italie :** Prix à la production, Venise. — **Mexique :** Mais des hautes terres, prix de gros, Mexico. — **Pays-Bas :** Prix à terme le plus proche, bourse de Rotterdam. — **Afrique du Sud :** « White Dents » N° 2 et « Yellow Flints » N° 6, en sacs, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement; à partir de mai 1960, « White Dents » N° 1. — **République arabe unie: Région égyptienne :** Prix moyen à la production; de 1950 à fin février 1954, « Nab-el-Gamal middling », prix fixé par le gouvernement; à partir de 1957, toutes les variétés. — **États-Unis :** I - Prix moyen à la production. II - N° 3 jaune, prix de gros, Chicago. — **Yougoslavie :** Bonne qualité marchande, humidité maximum 14%, prix à la production à l'entrepôt ou franco rail; à partir de 1958, prix à la production dans les coopératives agricoles.

PRICES - PRIX - PRECIOS

Table 24. - Oilseeds : Prices in selected countries

Year and month — Année et mois	Soybeans - Soja				Groundnuts - Arachides				Cottonseed - Graines de coton			Linseed - Graines de lin		
	European ports		United States		European ports		India	Nigeria	European ports	India	United States	Argentina	Canada	United Kingdom
	I	II	I	II	I	II								
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales														
1950	36.7	40.3	12.47	12.61	...	57.9	132.7	121.2	...	13.5	186.6	141	14.42	59.9
1951	43.3	52.6	2.73	2.98	...	76.8	29.7	36.0	...	13.1	69.3	50	4.28	74.5
1952	40.7	49.4	2.72	2.88	...	58.9	24.9	36.0	...	11.0	69.6	65	3.29	67.1
1953	43.2	45.0	2.73	2.71	83.0	58.4	31.6	36.0	...	11.7	52.7	65	2.84	51.7
1954	44.3	48.0	2.47	2.77	78.9	55.2	19.3	36.5	34.9	10.4	60.3	75	3.09	50.0
1955	161.4	41.8	2.22	2.39	173.5	173.8	18.2	36.4	38.2	7.9	44.6	140	3.60	161.7
1956	40.0	41.2	2.18	2.34	77.6	76.6	24.4	33.4	39.1	10.7	53.4	165	2.98	55.0
1957	34.9	—	2.07	2.24	60.7	61.9	24.2	33.5	35.1	11.3	51.1	165	3.03	52.2
1958	33.6	33.0	2.00	2.14	65.1	64.1	26.9	29.9	32.9	12.1	43.8	400	3.02	52.6
1959	33.7	33.2	1.98	2.16	72.5	72.2	29.5	29.9	32.3	15.0	38.9	500	3.34	56.8
1960	—	32.9	1.24	—	—	—	34.2	—	35.3	16.8	42.5	2600	3.16	51.5
1960 VII	33.3	—	1.97	2.14	74.1	73.8	35.4	—	34.4	17.0	38.0	500	3.13	51.4
VIII	33.7	32.7	1.99	2.20	72.8	74.5	33.8	—	34.8	17.0	38.9	500	3.26	53.9
IX	33.4	32.6	1.97	2.20	68.2	—	33.2	—	34.9	17.0	39.2	500	3.09	51.2
X	32.3	32.3	1.94	2.12	66.1	—	188.0	—	34.6	143.0	42.6	500	2.97	49.7
XI	32.8	32.2	1.96	2.08	63.1	64.3	83.2	—	34.7	50.4	44.4	500	2.78	48.0
XII	33.7	—	1.99	—	62.0	64.2	90.0	—	34.3	47.0	45.2	600	2.79	47.8
1961 I	37.2	—	2.23	2.40	69.5	68.6	95.5	—	34.8	39.5	44.6	600	2.95	49.4
II	41.4	—	2.48	2.73	75.0	71.4	100.5	—	36.7	39.5	44.7	600	3.08	51.6
III	43.9	—	2.68	—	80.2	76.9	104.0	—	37.5	39.5	44.8	600	3.13	52.2
IV	46.9	—	3.02	—	81.0	75.5	105.5	—	37.5	39.0	—	600	3.19	52.6
V	44.4	—	2.96	—	76.5	70.0	104.0	—	37.5	—	—	600	3.07	50.8
VI	41.2	—	2.60	2.76	67.5	64.9	109.0	—	37.0	38.8	—	600	3.24	51.9
VII	40.5	40.2	2.48	—	69.4	66.9	105.0	—	36.0	—	49.0	600	3.84	58.8
VIII	36.7	39.1	2.49	—	70.0	68.3	98.0	—	35.5	—	49.9	600	—	58.7
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg														
1950	9.6	11.1	19.1	19.6	...	16.2	18.4	15.8	...	7.6	19.5	—	117.4	16.5
1951	11.9	14.5	10.0	10.9	...	21.5	16.7	9.9	...	7.4	7.6	—	16.7	20.5
1952	11.2	13.6	10.0	10.6	...	16.5	14.0	9.9	...	6.2	7.7	—	13.3	18.5
1953	11.9	12.4	10.0	10.0	22.9	16.3	17.8	9.9	...	6.6	5.8	—	11.4	14.3
1954	12.2	13.2	9.0	10.2	21.8	15.6	10.9	10.1	9.6	5.8	6.6	—	12.4	13.8
1955	11.4	11.5	8.2	8.8	120.3	20.7	10.2	10.0	10.5	4.4	4.9	—	14.3	17.0
1956	11.0	11.4	8.0	8.6	21.4	21.5	13.7	9.2	10.0	6.0	5.9	—	12.2	15.1
1957	9.6	—	7.6	8.2	16.7	17.3	13.6	9.2	9.7	6.4	5.6	—	12.3	14.4
1958	9.3	9.1	7.3	7.9	17.9	17.9	15.2	8.2	9.1	6.8	4.8	—	12.3	14.5
1959	9.3	9.2	7.3	7.9	20.0	20.2	16.6	8.2	8.9	8.4	4.3	16.0	13.7	15.7
1960	—	9.1	—	—	—	—	19.3	—	9.7	9.4	4.7	7.2	12.3	14.2
1960 VII	9.2	—	7.2	7.9	20.4	20.7	19.9	—	9.5	9.6	4.2	6.0	12.6	14.2
VIII	9.3	9.0	7.3	8.1	20.1	20.9	19.0	—	9.6	9.6	4.3	6.0	13.2	14.8
IX	9.2	9.0	7.2	8.1	18.8	—	18.7	—	9.6	9.6	4.3	6.0	12.4	14.1
X	8.9	8.9	7.1	7.8	18.2	—	18.5	—	9.5	9.0	4.7	6.0	12.0	13.7
XI	9.0	8.9	7.2	7.6	17.4	18.0	17.5	—	9.6	10.6	4.9	6.0	11.2	13.2
XII	9.3	—	7.3	—	17.1	18.0	18.9	—	9.5	9.9	5.0	7.3	11.0	13.2
1961 I	10.3	—	8.2	8.8	19.2	19.2	20.1	—	9.6	8.3	4.9	7.3	11.7	13.6
II	11.4	—	9.1	10.0	20.7	20.0	21.1	—	10.1	8.3	4.9	7.3	12.3	14.2
III	12.1	—	9.8	—	22.1	21.5	21.8	—	10.3	8.3	4.9	7.3	12.4	14.4
IV	12.9	—	11.1	—	22.3	21.1	22.2	—	10.3	8.2	—	7.2	12.7	14.5
V	12.2	—	10.9	—	21.1	19.6	21.8	—	10.3	—	—	7.3	12.2	14.0
VI	11.4	—	9.6	10.1	18.6	18.2	22.9	—	10.2	8.1	—	7.3	12.3	14.3
VII	11.2	11.1	9.1	—	19.1	18.7	22.0	—	9.9	—	5.4	7.3	14.6	16.2
VIII	10.1	10.8	9.1	—	19.3	19.1	20.6	—	9.8	—	5.5	7.3	—	—

Tableau 24. - Oléagineux : Prix dans certains pays

* Crop year from this year forward : Soybeans : European ports I (from 1955), and United States, October-September. Groundnuts : India, April-March ; Nigeria and (from 1955) European ports, November-October. Cottonseed : United States, July-June. Linseed : Argentina, December-November ; Canada and United Kingdom (from 1955), August-July. — * Provisional. — From October 1960, rupees/100 kg.

SOYBEANS

European ports : I - American No. 2 yellow, 3%, bulk, nearest forward shipment ; 1950 through March 1951, f.o.b. United States port ; from September 1951, c.i.f. — II - 1950 through July 1955, Manchurian, 3%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ; from October 1955, Chinese, yellow. — United States : I - Average producer price. — II - No. 2, yellow, bulk, carlot sales, Chicago.

GROUNDNUTS

European ports : I - Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. — II - Sudanese, fair average quality, 3%, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ; through April 1956, unshelled. — India : Shelled, wholesale price, Bombay. — Nigeria : Shelled, government fixed minimum price, at railhead, Kano area.

COTTONSEED

European ports : Sudanese, black, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. — India : Bombay, Varad, wholesale price. — United States : Average producer price.

LINSEED

Argentina : Grade No. 2, 4%, government fixed producer price, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires. — Canada : No. I C.W. for domestic use and export, basis in store, Fort William-Port Arthur, spot price, Winnipeg Grain Exchange. — United Kingdom : Canadian No. 1, 2½%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London.

Ports européens : I - Des Etats-Unis, N° 2, jaune, 3%, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche ; de 1950 à fin mars 1951, f.o.b. port des Etats-Unis ; depuis septembre 1951, c.i.f. — II - De 1950 à fin juillet 1955, de Mandchourie, 3%, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.i.f. ; depuis octobre 1955, soja chinois, jaune. — Etats-Unis : I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - N° 2, en vrac, en cours de wagon, Chicago.

ARACHIDES

Ports européens : I - Du Nigeria, décortiquées, embarquement le plus proche, c.i.f. — II - Du Soudan, bonne qualité moyenne, 3%, décortiquées, embarquement le plus proche, c.i.f. ; jusqu'à fin avril 1956, non décortiquées. — India : Décortiquées, prix de gros, Bombay. — Nigeria : Décortiquées, prix minimum fixé par le gouvernement, en gare, région de Kano.

GRAINES DE COTON

Ports européens : I - Du Soudan, noires, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.i.f. — II - De Bombay, Varad, prix de gros. — Etats-Unis : Prix moyen à la production.

GRAINES DE LIN

Argentine : Qualité N° 2, 4%, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement pour graines en sac, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires. — Canada : N° I C.O., pour consommation nationale et exportation, en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur, prix du disponible, bourse des grains de Winnipeg. — Royaume-Uni : Du Canada N° 1, 2½%, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.i.f., Londres.

Table 24. - Oilseeds : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Year and month Année et mois	Linseed - Graines de lin		Rapeseed - Graines de colza		Copra - Coprah					Palm kernels - Palmistes	Castor beans - Graines de ricin						
	United States		Euro- pean ports	Sweden	European ports		Fed. of Malaya	India	Philippines	United States	European ports	Brazil	India	United Kingdom			
	I	II			I	II						I	II				
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales																	
59.9																	
74.5	1950	13.34	13.88	52.7	75	91.3	230	39.3	60.5	36.0	10.08	9.16	2.56	141	121.8	59.3	
67.1	1951	3.72	4.10	73.4	70	105.8	247	43.9	66.4	36.2	10.41	10.90	4.52	260	34.1	110.7	
51.7	1952	3.72	4.08	57.7	90	69.1	166	29.1	47.6	24.6	7.52	7.29	3.11	196	24.0	78.8	
50.0	1953	3.64	3.86	52.2	85	85.2	224	37.6	46.3	36.6	10.56	8.60	2.66	146	22.9	62.1	
61.7	1954	3.05	3.39	51.6	75	75.3	199	32.6	43.1	30.8	8.86	7.27	2.43	103	15.8	48.1	
55.0	1955	2.90	3.19	52.7	73	67.6	183	28.1	35.8	27.1	7.95	7.00	3.40	114	18.2	49.4	
52.2	1956	2.99	3.26	57.1	75	66.4	180	27.4	35.3	26.0	7.70	7.15	6.39	153	24.6	69.4	
52.6	1957	2.94	3.30	52.0	73	64.9	175	27.3	32.2	28.4	7.92	6.96	7.61	164	21.2	73.2	
56.8	1958	2.69	3.00	—	77	74.5	206	33.9	50.6	37.7	9.81	7.57	6.29	106	21.4	52.1	
51.5	1959	3.04	3.38	47.3	78	90.1	255	41.0	53.8	46.7	12.11	9.29	9.46	—	23.8	55.3	
51.6	1960	2.63	3.08	50.4	—	75.2	205	33.1	58.4	39.9	9.63	8.23	16.28	—	—	64.4	
53.9	1960 VII	2.64	3.01	—	78	69.5	192	30.8	59.3	39.5	8.90	—	18.24	—	25.1	68.3	
51.2	VIII	2.80	3.11	52.0	—	69.6	191	30.9	60.5	37.5	8.86	—	17.04	—	23.1	67.6	
49.7	IX	2.65	2.98	51.0	—	65.4	176	29.5	61.7	33.4	8.22	—	15.32	—	26.1	67.1	
48.0	X	2.50	2.88	—	—	63.9	176	28.0	165	36.9	8.22	451.6	15.57	—	*66.5	62.5	
47.8	XI	2.40	2.76	—	—	65.6	182	28.1	171	37.8	8.66	52.8	14.80	—	67.0	62.0	
49.4	XII	2.47	2.82	—	—	63.5	171	26.8	164	36.2	7.90	49.8	15.08	—	67.5	63.1	
51.6	1961 I	2.47	2.87	—	—	63.8	172	26.5	169	37.4	8.12	50.8	15.46	—	66.5	65.8	
52.2	II	2.61	3.02	—	—	65.4	177	26.9	154	38.9	8.39	51.5	14.75	—	65.5	66.6	
52.6	III	2.68	3.07	48.0	—	64.2	168	27.4	156	38.7	7.90	48.5	16.90	—	67.2	66.5	
50.8	IV	2.75	3.09	48.0	—	63.3	166	27.3	150	38.0	8.00	—	21.43	—	66.0	67.1	
51.9	V	2.75	3.14	48.2	—	62.0	170	26.8	155	—	7.79	—	22.54	—	67.5	66.8	
58.8	VI	2.79	3.37	48.2	—	59.6	165	25.6	162	—	7.62	—	22.46	—	69.5	64.6	
58.7	VII	3.43	3.87	48.0	—	60.9	170	—	162	—	7.78	48.2	—	68.0	65.1		
	VIII	3.41	—	48.0	—	61.0	170	—	—	—	—	49.5	—	68.0	60.7		
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg.																	
16.5	1950	13.1	15.3	14.8	14.5	25.2	22.6	21.3	34.0	18.0	22.2	18.3	13.8	13.9	12.2	16.3	
20.5	1951	14.6	16.1	20.5	13.5	29.1	24.3	23.8	37.4	18.1	23.0	21.8	24.4	25.6	19.2	30.5	
18.5	1952	14.6	16.1	16.2	17.4	19.0	16.4	15.7	26.8	12.3	16.6	14.6	16.8	19.3	13.5	21.7	
14.3	1953	14.3	15.2	14.6	16.4	23.5	22.1	20.3	26.1	18.3	23.3	17.2	—	14.3	12.9	17.1	
13.8	1954	12.0	13.3	14.4	14.5	20.7	19.6	17.6	24.2	15.4	19.5	14.5	—	10.1	8.9	13.3	
17.0	1955	11.4	12.6	14.8	14.1	18.6	18.0	15.2	20.1	13.6	17.5	14.0	—	11.2	10.2	13.6	
15.1	1956	11.8	12.8	16.0	14.5	18.3	17.7	14.8	19.9	13.0	17.0	14.3	—	15.1	13.8	19.1	
14.4	1957	11.6	13.0	14.6	14.1	17.9	17.2	14.8	18.1	14.2	17.5	13.9	—	16.2	11.9	20.2	
15.7	1958	10.6	11.8	14.9	20.5	20.3	18.3	18.3	28.5	18.8	21.6	15.1	—	10.4	12.0	14.4	
14.2	1959	12.0	13.3	13.2	15.2	24.8	25.1	22.1	30.3	23.3	26.7	18.6	—	13.4	15.2	—	
14.2	1960	10.3	12.1	14.1	—	20.7	20.2	17.9	32.8	18.2	21.2	16.5	—	—	—	17.7	
14.8	1960 VII	10.4	11.8	—	15.2	19.1	18.9	16.6	33.4	17.2	19.6	—	—	14.1	18.8	—	
14.1	VIII	11.0	12.2	14.6	—	19.2	18.8	16.7	34.1	16.3	19.5	—	—	13.0	18.6	—	
13.7	IX	11.4	11.7	14.3	—	18.0	17.4	15.9	34.7	14.5	18.1	—	—	13.5	18.5	—	
13.2	X	9.8	11.3	—	—	17.6	17.4	15.2	34.7	16.0	18.1	14.2	—	13.8	17.2	—	
13.2	XI	9.4	10.9	—	—	18.1	17.9	15.2	36.0	16.3	19.1	14.6	—	14.1	17.1	—	
13.6	XII	9.7	11.1	—	—	17.5	16.8	14.5	34.4	14.5	17.4	13.7	—	14.2	17.4	—	
14.2	1961 I	9.7	11.3	—	—	17.6	16.9	14.3	35.4	15.0	17.9	14.0	—	—	14.0	18.1	—
14.4	II	10.3	11.9	—	—	18.0	17.4	14.5	32.4	15.6	18.5	14.2	—	—	13.8	18.4	—
14.5	III	10.6	12.1	13.4	—	17.7	16.5	14.8	32.8	14.1	17.4	13.4	—	—	14.1	18.3	—
14.0	IV	10.8	12.2	13.4	—	17.4	16.3	14.7	31.5	13.8	17.6	—	—	—	13.9	18.5	—
14.3	V	10.8	12.4	13.5	—	17.1	16.7	14.5	32.5	15.7	17.6	—	—	—	14.2	18.4	—
16.2	VI	11.0	13.3	13.5	—	16.4	16.2	13.8	33.9	16.8	16.8	—	—	—	14.6	17.8	—
16.2	VII	13.5	15.2	13.4	—	16.8	16.7	—	34.1	—	17.2	13.3	—	—	14.3	17.9	—
	VIII	13.4	—	13.4	—	16.8	16.7	—	—	—	—	13.6	—	—	14.3	16.7	—

¹ Crop year from this year forward : Linseed : United States I, July-June ; II, August-July. Rapeseed : Sweden, September-August. Castor beans : India, marketing season, November-October. — ² Provisional. — ³ From October 1960, rupees/100 kg. — ⁴ From October 1960, £2240 lb.

LINSEED
United States : I - Average producer price. - II - No. I, wholesale price, Minneapolis.
RAPSEED
European ports : Ethiopian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ; 1950 through 1952, 5%; from 1953, 3%. — Sweden : Winter rapeseed, 18% water content and 4% impurities, basic producer price.

COPRA
European ports : I - Straits, fair merchantable, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. - II - Philippine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c. and f. ; from January 1957, c.i.f. - Fed. of Malaya : Sundried, No. I, wholesale price, Singapore. — India : Wholesale price, Kozhikode. — Philippines : Sundried, f.o.b. Manila. — United States : Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

PALM KERNELS
European ports : Congo (ex-Belgian), nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

CASTOR BEANS
Brazil : I - Wholesale price, Bahia. — II - Export price to United States, f.o.b. Brazilian port. — India : Small, wholesale price, Bombay. — United Kingdom : British East African, nearest forward shipment, ex ship.

GRAINES DE LIN
Etats-Unis : I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - N° 1, prix de gros, Minneapolis.

GRAINES DE COLZA
Ports européens : D'Ethiopie, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ; de 1950 à fin 1952, 5%; depuis 1953, 3%. — Suède : Graines de colza d'hiver, contenant 18% d'eau et 4% d'impuretés, prix de base à la production.

COPRAH
Ports européens : I - Des Straits, bonne qualité moyenne, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. - II - Des Philippines, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c. et f. ; à partir de janvier 1957, c.a.f. - Féd. de Malaisie : N° 1, séché au soleil, prix de gros, Singapour. — Inde : Prix de gros, Kozhikode. — Philippines : Séché au soleil, f.o.b. Manille. — Etats-Unis : Des Philippines, en vrac, c.a.f. côté du Pacifique.

PALMISTES
Ports européens : De l'ex-Congo belge, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

GRAINES DE RICIN
Brésil : I - Prix de gros, Bahia. — II - Prix d'exportation aux Etats-Unis, f.o.b. port brésilien. — Inde : Petites graines, prix de gros, Bombay. — Royaume-Uni : D'Afrique orientale britannique, embarquement le plus proche, à qual.

Tableau 24. - Oléagineux : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month Année et mois	Linseed - Graines de lin		Rapeseed - Graines de colza		Copra - Coprah					Palm kernels - Palmistes	Castor beans - Graines de ricin					
	United States		Euro- pean ports	Sweden	European ports		Fed. of Malaya	India	Philippines	United States	European ports	Brazil	India	United Kingdom		
	I	II			I	II						I	II			
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales																
59.9																
74.5	1950	13.34	13.88	52.7	75	91.3	230	39.3	60.5	36.0	10.08	9.16	2.56	141	121.8	59.3
67.1	1951	3.72	4.10	73.4	70	105.8	247	43.9	66.4	36.2	10.41	10.90	4.52	260	34.1	110.7
51.7	1952	3.72	4.08	57.7	90	69.1	166	29.1	47.6	24.6	7.52	7.29	3.11	196	24.0	78.8
50.0	1953	3.64	3.86	52.2	85	85.2	224	37.6	46.3	36.6	10.56	8.60	2.66	146	22.9	62.1
61.7	1954	3.05	3.39	51.6	75	75.3	199	32.6	43.1	30.8	8.86	7.27	2.43	103	15.8	48.1
55.0	1955	2.90	3.19	52.7	73	67.6	183	28.1	35.8	27.1	7.95	7.00	3.40	114	18.2	49.4
52.2	1956	2.99	3.26	57.1	75	66.4	180	27.4	35.3	26.0	7.70	7.15	6.39	153	24.6	69.4
52.6	1957	2.94	3.30	52.0												

Table 25. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 25. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Olive oil - Huile d'olive				Soybean oil - Huile de soja		Groundnut oil - Huile d'arachide					Cottonseed oil - Huile de coton		
	Euro- pean ports	Italy	Spain	United States	Euro- pean ports	United States	European ports			France	India	United States	Euro- pean ports	United States
		I	II	III			I	II	III					
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales														
	£/ 1000 kg.	1000 lire/ 1000 kg.	£/ 1000 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	U. S. dollars/ 2240 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	£/2240 lb.		1000 francs/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	U. S. dollars/ 2240 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.
1950	209.1	40.1	220.9	34.8	331	14.0	151.7	—	22.1	67.4	17.3	—	15.8	
1951	307.0	45.4	361.4	38.3	417	16.8	195.6	—	172.8	28.5	71.5	20.2	395	18.4
1952	248.2	40.6	220.6	29.6	278	11.0	134.9	—	132.0	25.0	51.0	17.0	343	12.8
1953	278.6	42.6	232.3	34.5	312	12.4	137.2	144.1	140.0	25.5	66.2	26.1	363	14.1
1954	215.3	42.5	214.5	30.1	338	13.3	120.9	137.4	134.5	24.6	45.9	18.2	290	13.5
1955	244.2	52.7	217.2	31.5	299	11.6	104.2	107.8	104.5	24.2	35.8	17.6	290	12.7
1956	376.5	83.0	340.0	46.0	345	13.2	133.4	137.6	134.0	21.4	52.7	15.9	372	13.7
1957	275.1	55.5	274.7	41.5	311	12.2	—	131.5	130.5	21.6	55.7	15.1	356	13.5
1958	232.2	48.2	230.1	32.7	—	10.5	112.3	—	100.1	22.9	55.2	16.3	—	12.7
1959	222.8	55.7	209.9	31.3	236	9.0	112.4	111.6	108.7	24.7	58.9	12.6	256	11.2
1960	—	56.7	209.1	30.8	227	8.8	116.1	122.1	118.6	—	69.4	15.1	261	9.9
1960 VII	—	57.5	217.5	30.5	—	9.0	—	124.0	121.8	247	73.1	16.5	270	10.2
VIII	—	57.0	210.0	30.5	241	9.5	118.1	123.8	121.8	247	71.3	15.8	—	10.2
IX	—	55.5	207.5	30.5	235	9.2	120.7	—	117.1	247	73.8	15.5	250	9.4
X	—	50.5	201.9	30.7	242	9.4	111.3	—	112.3	247	195	14.8	254	9.7
XI	—	51.0	193.0	30.0	262	10.2	107.0	115.5	110.0	247	186	13.8	—	10.2
XII	—	50.0	198.1	31.1	263	10.0	112.0	—	109.3	246	192	12.9	277	10.2
1961 I	—	52.1	202.5	31.3	285	10.9	—	124.0	120.0	253	205	13.6	297	11.2
II	—	51.5	200.0	31.2	308	12.2	—	129.8	126.8	254	211	14.2	328	12.3
III	—	52.5	205.0	31.3	316	13.0	—	136.2	135.2	255	223	14.6	337	12.9
IV	—	53.0	206.2	30.9	327	13.3	—	135.9	133.9	256	220	15.0	354	14.3
V	—	52.5	210.0	31.2	320	12.7	—	130.4	127.7	256	222	15.2	364	14.2
VI	—	51.5	202.5	31.5	299	11.6	—	122.8	119.8	256	228	15.4	347	13.4
VII	—	—	196.2	31.2	287	10.8	—	121.4	118.9	—	220	15.8	348	13.4
VIII	—	—	195.0	—	279	—	—	119.7	116.4	215	—	—	320	—
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg														
1950	58.6	64.2	61.9	76.7	32.6	31.1	41.8	—	63.0	37.9	38.1	—	34.8	
1951	86.0	72.6	101.2	84.4	41.0	37.0	53.9	—	47.6	81.5	40.2	44.5	38.9	40.6
1952	69.5	64.9	61.8	65.2	27.4	24.3	37.2	—	36.4	71.5	28.7	37.5	33.8	28.2
1953	78.0	68.2	65.1	76.1	30.7	27.3	37.8	39.7	38.6	72.9	37.2	46.5	35.7	31.1
1954	60.3	68.0	60.1	66.4	33.3	29.3	33.3	37.9	37.1	70.2	25.8	40.1	28.5	29.8
1955	68.4	84.3	60.8	69.4	29.4	25.6	28.7	29.7	28.8	69.3	20.2	38.8	28.5	28.0
1956	107.4	132.7	95.2	101.4	33.9	29.1	36.8	37.9	36.9	61.2	29.6	35.1	36.6	30.2
1957	77.0	88.8	76.9	91.5	30.6	26.9	—	36.2	36.0	57.8	31.3	33.3	35.1	29.8
1958	65.0	77.1	64.4	72.1	—	23.1	30.9	—	27.6	54.5	31.1	35.9	—	28.0
1959	62.4	89.1	58.8	69.0	23.2	19.8	31.0	30.8	30.0	50.0	33.1	27.8	25.2	24.7
1960	90.7	58.5	67.9	22.4	19.4	32.1	30.6	32.7	50.0	39.0	33.3	25.7	25.7	21.8
1960 VII	92.0	60.9	67.2	—	19.8	—	34.2	33.6	50.0	41.1	36.4	26.6	—	22.5
VIII	91.2	58.8	67.2	23.7	20.9	32.5	34.1	33.6	50.0	40.1	34.8	—	22.5	
IX	88.8	58.1	67.2	23.1	20.3	33.3	—	32.3	50.0	41.5	34.2	24.6	—	20.7
X	80.8	56.5	67.7	23.8	20.7	30.7	—	31.0	50.0	41.0	32.6	25.0	21.4	
XI	81.6	54.0	66.1	25.8	22.5	29.5	31.8	30.3	50.0	39.0	30.4	—	22.5	
XII	80.0	55.5	68.6	25.9	22.0	30.9	—	30.1	49.9	40.3	28.4	27.2	22.5	
1961 I	83.4	56.7	69.0	28.1	24.0	—	34.2	33.1	51.3	43.1	29.5	29.3	24.7	
II	82.4	56.0	68.8	30.3	26.9	—	35.8	34.9	51.5	44.3	31.3	32.3	27.1	
III	84.0	57.4	69.0	31.1	28.7	—	37.6	37.3	51.7	46.8	32.2	33.2	28.4	
IV	84.8	57.8	68.1	32.2	29.3	—	37.4	35.9	51.9	46.2	33.1	34.8	31.5	
V	84.0	58.8	68.8	31.4	28.0	—	35.9	35.2	51.9	46.5	33.5	35.9	31.1	
VI	82.4	56.7	69.4	29.4	25.6	—	33.8	33.0	51.9	47.9	34.0	34.2	29.5	
VII	—	55.0	68.8	28.2	23.8	—	33.4	32.8	—	46.2	34.8	34.3	34.3	29.5
VIII	—	54.6	—	27.4	—	—	33.0	32.1	—	45.2	—	31.5	—	

¹ From January 1960, new francs/100 kg. — * From October 1960, rupees/100 kg.

¹ A partir de janvier 1960, nouveaux francs/100 kg. - ² A partir d'octobre 1960, roupies/100 kg.

OLIVE OIL

OLIVE OIL
European ports : Algerian and Tunisian, edible, 1%, drums ; 1950 through January 1956, f.o.b. North African port ; March-December 1956, c. and f. ; from January 1957, c.i.f. — Italy : First quality, 1.2%, producer price, Bari. — Spain : Edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b. — United States : Edible, imported, drums, New York.

SOYBEAN OIL

EUROPEAN C.R.
European ports : U.S., crude, bulk ; from January 1959, degummed ; 1950 through January 1954, f.o.b. U.S. ports ; February 1954 through December 1956, c.i.f. Rotterdam ; from January 1957, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. —
United States : Domestic, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwestern mills.

GROUNDNUT OIL

European ports: I - Indian, bulk, crude, 3-5% c. and f. ; from June 1958, 2%; nearest forward shipment. II - South African, 2% bulk, spot price. Rotterdam : from July 1958, nearest forward shipment. III - British West African, bulk, c.i.f. ; 1953, 3-8%; January through October 1956, 3-4%; November and December 1956, 3-6%. Rotterdam : from January 1957, 3-5%; nearest forward shipment. - France : Refined, for all food uses, 1,000 kg. lots, delivered in drums, wholesale price, ex mill. - India : Raw, filtered, ex mill, Bombay. - United States : Crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Southeastern mills, 1000 kg. lots.

COTTONSEED OIL

COTTONSEED OIL
European ports : American ; July 1951 through August 1954, semirefined, $\frac{1}{4}$ %, bulk, f.o.b. U.S. ports ; September 1954 through December 1956, bleached prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f., Rotterdam ; from January 1957, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ; from October 1958, crude. — United States : Crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Southeastern mills.

WILEY PUBLICATIONS

HOUILLE D'OLIVE
Ports européens : D'Algérie et de Tunisie, comestible, 1%, en fûts ; de 1950 à fin janvier 1956, f.o.b. port nord-africain ; de mars à fin décembre 1956, c. et f. ; depuis janvier 1957, c.a.f. — **Italie :** Première qualité, 1,2% , prix à la production, Bari. — **Espagne :** Comestible, 1%, en fûts, f.o.b. — **États-Unis :** Comestible, importé en fûts, New York.

HUILE DE SOJA

HOUILE DE SOJA
Ports européens : U.S., brute, en vrac ; à partir de janvier 1959, démucilaginée ; de 1950 à fin janvier 1954, f.o.b. ports des Etats-Unis ; de février 1954 à fin décembre 1956, c.a.f. Rotterdam ; depuis janvier 1957, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. — **Etats-Unis :** Indigène, brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huilières du Middle West.

HUILE D'ARACHIDE

HUILE DE COTON

HOUILLE DE COTON
Ports européens : Américaine ; de juillet 1951 à fin août 1954, semi-raffinée-
1/4%, en vrac, f.o.b. ports des Etats-Unis ; de septembre 1954, à fin
octobre 1956, « bleachable prime summer yellow » en fûts, c.a.f. Rotterdam ; de
janvier 1957, en vrac, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ; depuis octobre
1958, brute. — Etats-Unis : Brute, en wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huilleries du sud-est.

Table 25. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries
(continued)Tableau 25. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays
(suite)

Year and month — Année et mois	Linseed oil - Huile de lin			Coconut oil - Huile de coco				Palm oil - Huile de palme					
	India	United Kingdom	United States	Ceylon	European ports	India	Philippines	United States	European ports			Fed. of Malaya	United States
									I	II	III		
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	£/2240 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Rupees/ 2240 lb.	£/2240 lb.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Pesos/ kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	1000 B. francs/ 1000 kg.	Guilders/ 1000 kg.	£/2240 lb.	Dollars/ 133.3 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.
15.8													
18.4													
14.1													
13.5													
12.7													
13.7													
13.5													
12.7													
11.2													
9.9													
10.2													
10.2													
9.4													
9.7													
10.2													
10.2													
IX													
X													
11.4													
9.5													
11.2													
11.2													
12.3													
12.9													
14.3													
14.2													
13.4													
13.4													
XI													
XII													
167													
1960 VII	50.5	94.6	16.5	1 045	101.1	91.1	.70	13.0	—	79.5	80.3	35.4	14.0
VIII	47.0	95.8	16.8	1 057	99.6	91.1	.66	13.0	—	81.0	81.8	35.5	14.4
IX	50.0	95.7	16.2	986	94.2	95.5	.60	12.2	—	80.5	81.2	35.6	14.4
X	144	94.6	16.0	996	92.6	1253	.62	12.4	79.6	79.4	80.5	36.8	14.3
XI	148	89.2	15.9	958	94.1	265	.66	12.8	79.4	78.9	80.4	36.2	14.0
XII	167	87.1	16.1	886	90.4	265	.64	11.6	78.4	78.0	81.0	35.9	14.0
1961 I	165	90.6	16.2	931	92.2	276	.66	11.9	78.3	78.1	80.8	36.0	14.0
II	166	98.2	16.6	986	94.3	266	.69	12.3	82.7	82.9	82.9	36.9	14.2
III	160	100.4	16.7	981	92.5	266	.69	11.7	83.7	85.0	84.0	36.9	14.8
IV	163	100.6	16.7	924	89.6	243	.68	11.7	84.1	85.0	84.5	37.0	14.8
V	160	97.1	16.7	909	88.2	248	...	11.7	85.5	84.3	85.0	37.9	14.8
VI	162	95.8	17.3	896	84.9	262	...	11.4	84.0	83.6	84.5	38.8	14.8
VII	169	110.1	19.4	...	85.9	248	...	11.6	81.9	82.0	83.0	...	14.8
VIII	172	108.3	...	...	86.1	245	...	...	81.0	81.0	82.0	...	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg.													
34.8													
40.6													
28.2													
31.1													
29.8													
30.2													
29.8													
28.0													
24.7													
21.8													
22.5													
22.5													
20.7													
21.4													
22.5													
22.5													
1960	36.0	...	40.6	29.1	36.6	52.5	34.0	40.6	...	...	...	26.9	38.8
1951	38.2	...	46.1	33.4	42.8	50.6	35.0	40.8	40.4	...	...	40.2	57.5
1952	27.9	...	40.8	20.1	26.3	42.8	23.0	30.0	21.8	...	...	29.3	37.0
1953	26.0	23.7	39.0	26.4	32.7	39.9	34.5	41.9	19.9	19.3	17.1	18.6	33.5
1956	21.9	18.0	38.1	23.1	30.2	34.9	28.5	35.7	21.5	21.6	19.0	19.8	34.2
1955	23.8	24.7	34.6	19.5	25.4	31.0	24.0	32.0	22.6	23.0	22.6	20.8	35.3
1956	30.2	32.9	38.1	20.2	25.4	31.9	22.5	31.3	24.8	25.0	25.6	23.1	39.7
1957	26.3	27.1	31.7	21.3	25.9	39.4	23.5	33.1	24.7	24.7	25.4	23.2	40.1
1958	30.2	26.6	38.1	25.3	30.2	48.6	32.5	32.2	22.5	22.3	22.8	20.3	31.7
1959	28.2	24.6	36.6	30.6	36.7	48.3	40.0	40.3	23.8	23.7	23.8	21.2	32.2
1960	28.3	25.8	36.8	24.0	29.9	52.0	31.8	31.3	22.4	22.2	22.4	20.0	31.3
1960 VII	28.4	26.1	36.4	21.6	27.9	51.3	30.4	28.7	—	21.9	22.1	19.2	30.9
VIII	26.5	26.4	37.0	21.8	27.4	51.3	28.7	28.7	—	22.3	22.5	19.2	31.7
IX	28.1	26.4	35.7	20.4	26.0	53.7	26.1	26.9	—	22.2	22.4	19.2	31.7
X	30.2	26.1	35.3	20.6	25.5	53.0	27.0	27.3	21.9	21.9	22.2	19.9	31.5
XI	31.2	24.6	35.1	19.8	25.9	55.7	28.4	28.2	21.9	21.7	22.2	19.6	30.9
XII	35.1	24.0	35.5	18.3	24.9	55.7	25.6	25.6	21.6	21.5	22.3	19.4	30.9
1961 I	34.6	25.0	35.7	19.2	25.4	58.0	26.4	26.2	21.6	21.5	22.3	19.4	30.9
II	34.9	27.1	36.6	20.4	26.0	55.9	27.6	27.1	22.8	22.9	22.8	19.9	31.3
III	33.6	27.7	36.8	20.3	25.5	55.9	25.1	25.8	23.1	23.4	23.1	20.0	32.6
IV	34.2	27.7	36.8	19.1	24.7	51.0	24.7	25.8	23.2	23.4	23.3	20.0	32.6
V	33.6	26.8	36.8	18.8	24.3	52.0	—	25.8	23.3	23.2	23.4	20.5	32.6
VI	34.1	26.4	38.1	18.5	23.4	55.1	—	25.1	23.1	23.0	23.3	21.0	32.6
VII	35.5	30.3	42.8	—	23.7	52.0	—	25.6	22.6	22.6	22.9	—	32.6
VIII	36.1	29.8	—	—	23.7	51.4	—	—	22.3	22.3	22.6	—	—

¹ From 1960, £/2240 lb. — ² From October 1960, £/2240 lb. — ³ From October 1960, Rupees/100 kg.

¹ A partir de 1960, £/2240 lb. — ² A partir d'octobre 1960, £/2240 lb. — ³ A partir d'octobre 1960, roupies/100 kg.

LINSEED OIL

India : Raw, filtered, ex mill, Bombay. — United Kingdom : Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; from August 1957, Argentina only. — United States : Raw, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York.

COCONUT OIL

Ceylon : White, naked, delivered to wharf, Colombo. — European ports : Straits, 3½%, bulk, c.i.f.; from January 1957, nearest forward shipment. — India : Wholesale price, Bombay. — Philippines : Wholesale price, Manila. — United States : Crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast; includes 3 cents per pound processing tax through September 1957.

PALM OIL

European ports : I - Congo (ex-Belgian), 6-7%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. Antwerp; from April 1956, 5%; — II - Sumatra, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; — III - Nigerian bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; July 1953 through February 1954, 10-20%; March through June 1954, 12-14%; July through September 1954, 12-15%; from 1955, 5%. — Fed. of Malaya : Wholesale price, f.o.b. Singapore. — United States : Clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York, includes 3 cents per pound processing tax through 1957.

HUILE DE COCO

Ceylon : Blanche, sans emballage, livrée à quai, Colombo. — Ports européens : Des Straits, 3½%, en vrac, c.a.f.; depuis janvier 1957, embarquement le plus proche. — Inde : Prix de gros, Bombay. — Philippines : Prix de gros, Manille. — Etats-Unis : Brute, en wagons-citernes, côte du Pacifique ; y compris une taxe de raffinage de 3 cents par livre jusqu'à fin septembre 1957.

HUILE DE PALME

Ports européens : I - De l'ex-Congo belge, 6-7%, en vrac, embrayement le plus proche, c.a.f. Anvers ; depuis avril 1956, 5%. — II - De Sumatra, 5%, en vrac, embrayement le plus proche, c.a.f.; depuis juillet 1953 à fin février 1954, 10-20%; depuis mars à fin juin 1954, 12-14%; de juillet à fin septembre 1954, 12-15%; depuis 1955, 5%. — Féd. de Malaisie : Prix de gros, f.o.b. Singapour. — Etats-Unis : Clarifiée, en fûts, f.o.b. New York; y compris une taxe de raffinage de 3 cents par livre jusqu'à fin 1957.

PRICES - PRIX - PRECIOS

Table 25. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries
(concluded)

Year and month — Année et mois	Palm- kernel oil - Huile de pamiste	Castor oil - Huile de ricin		Tung oil - Huile d'abrasin		Lard - Saindoux		Tallow - Suif				Whale oil - Huile de baleine	Fish oil - Huile de poisson	
	European ports	European ports	United States	European ports	United States	Germany, Western	United States	I	II	United Kingdom	United States	I	II	
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	1000 B. francs/ 1000 kg.	£/ 2240 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	£/ 2240 lb.	Cents/lb.	Marks/ 50 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Cents/lb.	Sh./ 112 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Cents/lb.	£/ 1000 kg.	Cents/lb.	
1950	20.0	129.3	20.4	235.2	26.9	85.8	11.8	14.0	79.1	8.8	8.0	97.1	11.54	
1951	21.7	244.9	34.5	303.4	38.4	96.4	16.1	19.6	84.6	12.1	12.8	135.7	9.54	
1952	12.8	182.2	29.7	261.3	38.8	76.5	9.9	12.7	90.0	5.5	6.5	80.0	7.31	
1953	15.7	153.1	23.4	162.0	27.7	81.3	11.9	14.7	60.2	4.4	5.6	73.1	7.46	
1954	14.2	112.4	17.9	129.9	22.4	97.2	15.7	18.8	78.4	6.6	7.9	82.9	7.77	
1955	12.7	95.8	15.7	188.3	24.3	69.6	10.6	13.6	78.5	7.2	8.4	87.3	8.23	
1956	13.0	135.4	17.6	187.4	24.3	73.0	11.1	14.0	78.3	6.7	8.1	90.7	8.85	
1957	12.9	161.4	22.1	154.1	23.2	77.9	12.4	15.3	80.1	7.4	8.7	87.6	8.86	
1958	14.3	125.3	20.3	93.7	21.3	75.3	11.4	14.2	82.5	7.5	8.7	77.7	7.99	
1959	17.1	116.0	19.3	135.3	22.8	54.4	7.9	11.0	74.2	6.5	7.4	78.0	7.34	
1960	15.2	129.8	19.3	130.2	22.3	58.6	8.8	11.9	66.2	5.5	6.4	74.6	6.50	
1960 VII	—	135.1	19.3	130.8	23.2	61.2	9.6	12.8	67.1	5.4	6.5	72.5	6.25	
VIII	—	130.2	19.3	128.5	23.0	67.7	10.2	13.2	68.8	5.6	6.4	72.6	6.25	
IX	—	130.9	19.3	128.5	22.6	60.4	9.1	12.0	71.2	5.5	6.2	73.2	6.25	
X	—	130.0	19.3	130.5	22.1	64.5	9.7	12.5	—	5.5	6.1	72.1	6.00	
XI	13.3	130.9	19.3	132.3	22.2	67.0	10.4	13.3	72.8	5.6	6.4	75.7	6.00	
XII	12.6	130.2	19.3	—	22.2	62.3	9.5	12.7	64.8	5.7	6.5	76.5	6.25	
1961 I	12.6	129.1	19.3	—	23.8	64.4	10.0	12.8	64.4	5.8	6.9	75.8	6.25	
II	12.9	126.0	19.3	—	28.9	74.5	12.3	15.0	70.1	6.5	7.2	76.0	6.33	
III	12.6	134.6	19.3	—	28.2	71.9	12.1	15.0	74.4	6.9	7.8	75.4	6.50	
IV	12.4	139.6	19.3	—	27.0	67.7	11.4	14.2	78.7	7.8	—	75.2	6.50	
V	12.2	135.3	19.3	219.8	25.5	59.8	9.8	12.7	76.4	7.7	8.5	75.0	6.60	
VI	11.5	137.0	19.3	217.5	26.0	53.6	8.4	11.4	74.4	6.5	7.2	72.6	6.69	
VII	11.5	135.8	19.3	—	27.9	—	8.3	11.4	69.0	6.2	6.6	69.2	6.50	
VIII	11.7	132.0	19.3	228.0	—	—	11.9	69.0	—	6.8	6.8	67.9	6.25	
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg														
1950	39.9	35.6	45.0	64.9	59.3	40.8	26.0	30.8	21.8	19.4	17.6	27.2	25.4	
1951	43.4	67.5	76.1	83.6	84.6	45.9	35.5	43.3	23.3	26.7	28.1	38.0	21.0	
1952	25.6	50.2	65.5	72.0	85.5	36.4	21.8	28.0	26.5	12.1	14.3	22.4	16.1	
1953	31.5	42.2	51.6	44.6	61.1	38.7	26.2	32.4	16.6	9.7	12.3	20.5	16.4	
1954	28.4	31.0	39.5	35.5	49.3	46.3	34.6	41.5	21.6	14.6	17.4	23.2	17.1	
1955	25.6	26.6	34.6	51.9	53.6	33.1	23.4	30.0	21.6	15.9	18.5	24.4	18.1	
1956	26.0	37.3	38.8	51.6	53.6	34.8	24.5	30.8	21.6	14.8	17.8	25.4	19.5	
1957	25.7	44.5	48.7	42.5	51.1	37.1	27.3	33.8	22.1	16.3	19.2	24.5	19.5	
1958	28.6	34.5	44.8	25.8	47.0	35.9	25.1	31.4	22.7	16.5	19.1	21.8	17.6	
1959	34.3	32.0	42.5	37.3	50.3	25.9	17.4	24.3	20.4	14.3	16.2	21.9	16.2	
1960	30.5	35.8	42.5	35.9	49.2	27.9	19.4	26.2	18.2	12.1	14.1	20.9	14.3	
1960 VII	—	37.2	42.5	36.0	51.1	29.1	21.2	28.2	18.5	11.9	14.3	20.3	13.8	
VIII	—	35.9	42.5	35.4	50.7	32.3	22.5	29.2	19.0	12.3	14.1	20.3	13.8	
IX	—	36.1	42.5	35.4	49.8	28.8	20.1	26.5	19.6	12.1	13.8	20.5	13.8	
X	—	35.8	42.5	36.0	48.7	30.7	21.4	27.6	—	12.1	13.5	20.2	13.2	
XI	26.6	36.1	42.5	36.5	48.9	31.9	22.9	29.3	20.1	12.3	14.2	21.2	13.2	
XII	25.1	35.9	42.5	—	48.9	29.7	20.9	27.9	17.9	12.6	14.4	21.4	13.8	
1961 I	25.0	35.6	42.5	—	52.5	30.6	22.0	28.2	17.7	12.8	15.2	21.2	13.8	
II	25.7	34.7	42.5	—	63.7	35.5	27.1	33.1	19.3	14.3	15.9	21.3	14.0	
III	25.2	37.1	42.5	—	62.2	35.7	26.7	33.2	20.5	15.2	17.3	21.1	14.3	
IV	24.7	38.5	42.5	—	59.5	33.8	25.1	31.4	21.7	17.2	—	21.1	14.3	
V	24.3	37.3	42.5	60.6	56.2	29.9	21.6	28.1	21.1	17.0	18.7	21.0	14.6	
VI	22.9	37.8	42.5	59.9	57.3	26.8	18.5	25.2	20.5	14.3	15.9	20.3	14.7	
VII	22.9	37.4	42.5	—	61.5	—	18.3	25.2	19.0	13.7	14.6	19.4	14.3	
VIII	23.4	36.4	42.5	62.8	—	—	—	26.3	19.0	—	14.9	19.0	13.8	

PALM-KERNEL OIL
European ports : Congo (ex-Belgian), 6%, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., Antwerp; 1950 through July 1958, drums; from August 1958, bulk.

CASTOR OIL
European ports : Bombay firsts, drums, nearest forward shipment, c. and f.; from January 1959, bulk, c.i.f. — United States : No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York.

TUNG OIL
European ports : 1950 through July 1954, spot, naked, United Kingdom; December 1954 through January 1959, Chinese, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c. and f.; February through May 1959, ex tank, Rotterdam; from June 1959, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. — United States : Raw, in tank cars, New York.

LARD
Germany, Western : American, boxes, importers' selling price, ex bonded warehouse, Hamburg. — United States : I - Prime, steam, loose, tank car lots, Chicago. — II - Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. ship, New York.

TALLOW
United Kingdom : Australian, good color, mixed, titre 43½%; 1950 through 1952, c. and f.; from 1953, c.i.f. — United States : I - Inedible prime or extra, tank car lots, wholesale price, Chicago. — II - Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. ship, New York.

WHALE OIL
European ports : Crude, bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam.

FISH OIL
United States : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore.

Tableau 25. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays
(fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Palm- kernel oil - Huile de pamiste	Castor oil - Huile de ricin		Tung oil - Huile d'abrasin		Lard - Saindoux		Tallow - Suif				Whale oil - Huile de baleine	Fish oil - Huile de poisson
	European ports	European ports	United States	European ports	United States	Germany, Western	United States	I	II	United Kingdom	United States	I	II
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
	1000 B. francs/ 1000 kg.	£/ 2240 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	£/ 2240 lb.	Cents/lb.	Marks/ 50 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Cents/lb.	Sh./ 112 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Cents/lb.	£/ 1000 kg.	Cents/lb.
1950	20.0	129.3	20.4	235.2	26.9	85.8	11.8	14.0	79.1	8.8	8.0	97.1	11.54
1951	21.7	244.9	34.5	303.4	38.4	96.4	16.1	19.6	84.6	12.1	12.8	135.7	9.54
1952	12.8	182.2	29.7	261.3	38.8	76.5	9.9	12.7	90.0	5.5	6.5	80.0	7.31
1953	15.7	153.1	23.4	162.0	27.7	81.3	11.9	14.7	60.2	4.4	5.6	73.1	7.46
1954	14.2	112.4	17.9	129.9	22.4	97.2	15.7	18.8	78.4	6.6	7.9	82.9	7.77
1955	12.7	95.8	15.7	188.3	24.3	69.6	10.6	13.6	78.5	7.2	8.4	87.3	8.23
1956	13.0	135.4	17.6	187.4	24.3	73.0	11.1	14.0	78.3	6.7	8.1	90.7	8.85
1957	12.9	161.4	22.1	154.1	23.2	77.9	12.4	15.3	80.1	7.4	8.7	87.6	8.86
1958	14.3	125.3	20.3	93.7	21.3	75.3	11.4	14.2	82.5	7.5	8.7	77.7	7.99
1959	17.1	116.0	19.3	135.3	22.8	54.4	7.9	11.0	72.2	6.5	7.4	78.0	7.34
1960	15.2	129.8	19.3	130.2	22.3	58.6	8.8	11.9	66.2	5.5	6.4	74.6	6.50
1960 VII	—	135.1	19.3	130.8	23.2	61.2	9.6	12.8	67.1	5.4	6.5	72.5	6.25
VIII	—	130.2	19.3	128.5	23.0	67.7	10.2	13.2	68.8	5.6	6.4	72.6	6.25
IX	—	130.9	19.3	128.5	22.6	60.4	9.1	12.0	71.2	5.5	6.2	73.2	6.25
X	—	130.0	19.3	130.5	22.1	64.5	9.7	12.5	—	5.5	6.1	72.1	6.00
XI	13.3	130.9	19.3	132.3	22.2	67.0	10.4	13.3	72.8	5.6	6.4	75.7	6.00
XII	12.6	130.2	19.3	—	22.2	62.3	9.5	12.7	64.8	5.7	6.5	76.5	6.25
1961 I	12.6	129.1	19.3	—	23.8	64.4	10.0	12.8	64.4	5.8	6.9	75.8	6.25
II	12.9	126.0	19.3	—	28.9	74.5	12.3	15.0	70.1	6.5	7.2	76.0	6.33
III	12.6	134.6	19.3	—	28.2	71.9	12.1	15.0	74.4	6.9	7.8	75.4	6.50
IV													

CUMULATIVE INDEX (concluded)

	9	10		9	10		9	10
Roots and tubers			Oilseeds and oils			Grain		
Potatoes.....	1,7/8		Copra and coconut oil.....	1,4		Barley.....	2	
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	1		Cottonseed and oil.....	1,4,10		Maize.....	2	
Rubber.....	5		Groundnuts and oil.....	1,4,10		Oats.....	2	
Sugar.....	2,7/8		Linseed and oil.....	1,4,10		Rice.....	3,9	
Tobacco.....	7/8		Olive oil.....	1,4,10		Rye.....	3	
Vegetables			Palm kernels and oil.....	1,4,10		Wheat.....	3,9	
Onions.....	12		Palm oil.....	1,4,10				
TRADE			Soybeans and oil.....	1,4,10		Livestock products		
Beverages and beverage crops			Sugar	11	2,5,7/8	Butter.....	1	
Cocoa beans.....	12	3,6	Tobacco.....	12	3,6,9	Cheese.....	1	
Coffee.....	12	3,6,9	Roots and tubers			Eggs.....	7/8	
Tea.....	12	3,6,9	Potatoes.....	11	2,5,7/8	Meat		
Fibers.....			PRICES			Bacon.....	7/8	
Cotton.....	11	2,5,7/8	Series of international significance (tables).....	11-12	1-10	Beef.....	6	
8.85			Series of international significance (graphs).....			Pigs.....	7/8	
8.86			Cocoa and tea, fats and oils, fish, forest products, rice, tobacco.....	11	2,5,7/8	Poultry.....	7/8	
7.99			Coffee, dairy products, fats and oils, fruit, rubber, wheat.....	11,4,7/8,10		Sheep and lambs	7/8	
7.34			Feed grains, fruit, oilseeds, meat, sugar, textile fibers.....	12	3,6,9	Milk	1	
6.50			Beverages and beverage crops			Wool	11	5
Lemons and limes.....		4,10	Cocoa beans.....	12	6	Oilseeds and fats and oils		
Oranges and tangerines.....		4,10	Coffee.....	12	6	Fats and oils.....	4,10	
Grain			Tea.....	12	6	Oilseeds.....	4,10	
6.25			Fibers			Rubber	11	5
Barley.....	11	2,5,7/8	Cotton.....	11	5	Tobacco	12	6
Maize.....	11	2,5,7/8	Fibers, miscellaneous.....	11	5	Roots and tubers		
Oats.....	11	2,5,7/8	Fruit			Potatoes.....	7/8	
Rice.....	11	2,5,7/8	Apples, citrus fruit and bananas.....	12	6	Sorghum, oilcakes, and meal		
Rye.....	11	2,5,7/8	Apples and oranges.....	12	6	Index numbers		
Wheat.....	11	2,5,7/8	Dried fruit.....	11	5	Agricultural and general wholesale prices	2,9	
Wheat flour.....	11	2,5,7/8			9 Prices received and prices paid by farmers	11	5	
Livestock products								
Butter.....	12	3,6,9						
Cheese.....	12	3,6,9						
Eggs.....	12	3,6,9						
Meat.....	12	3,6,9						
Milk.....	12	3,6,9						
Wool.....	11	2,5,7/8						
16.1								
16.4								
17.1								
18.1								
19.5								
19.5								
17.6								
16.2								
14.3								
13.8								
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14.3								
13.8								
croche, vrac.								
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allage, em au ré a.f. -								
porta- fondù - Pur,								
1950 émer ancy »								
more								
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